FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO SAYS NO PRECONDITIONS TO FALKLANDS TALKS

PY210022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bern, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said here today that his country is willing to engage in a dialogue over the Malvinas Islands with Great Britain without preconditions.

"The problem is whether or not the Conservative British Government is willing to engage in a dialogue. Only in that way will it be possible to reach an immediate solution. Time is on our side, and so are politics and reason," Caputo added.

The foreign minister, who today met with his Swiss counterpart Pierre Aubert for 1 and 1/2 hours, told reporters that he and Aubert discussed the Malvinas Islands issue (Switzerland represents British interests in Argentina), "but above all the problems affecting the Latin American countries, such as the foreign debt and the peace process in Central America."

The foreign minister confirmed that "there are no new developments in the islands' problem, which we expect to solve exclusively through a peaceful, diplomatic settlement."

According to Caputo, the sovereignty issue is principally of a practical nature, because it is impossible to resume diplomatic relations while even the air transportation services between the two countries remain at a standstill.

Caputo added: "Switzerland has been traditionally willing to offer its good offices, however, the solution to this conflict does not depend on this policy but on the British Government's intransigence."

Today, according to the minister, Argentina brought no specific demand to the Swiss authorities but simply discussed the issue. He stressed the significance of the international support for a United Nations General Assembly resolution calling upon Argentina and Great Britain to begin political negotiations on the issue. France, Spain, Italy, and Greece voted for the UN resolution.

Caputo said he is hopful about the support that the British opposition Labor Party has given to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and mentioned the communiques in which the Labor Party promised to begin negotiations if it wins the elections.

At the top of todays's agenda was the peace process in Central America, "toward which Switzerland has a very clear position, which is something unusual," he said.

Caputo stressed that to write the text of a peace treaty like the Contadora Act (Argentina is a member of the Contadora Support Group) is a complex task, because it must provide the framework for political commitments, "because otherwise there will be no results."

In his talks with Aubert, Caputo emphasized the importance of finding a political solution to the foreign debt problem, "which affects the continent's stability and security." He added: "People like the Argentine people, whose government has decided to repay the debt, are willing to go through a period of sacrifice to build a stable democracy, but sacrifice cannot extend indefinitely without any prospects in sight."

Caputo, who said that it is very difficult to make an accurate forecast on foreign policy issues, said that the Argentine soccer team will defeat the British team, 2 to 1, in the World Cup Soccer game scheduled for 22 June in Mexico.

This is the third time the foreign ministers of the two nations have met since February 1984, when Caputo visited Bern for the first time. At the initiative of the Swiss Government, "rapprochement" talks were held in June 1984, but they failed because London refused to negotiate the sovereignty issue.

CAPUTO COMMENTS ON CONTADORA, FOREIGN DEBT

PY200358 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, from Geneva, by unidentified reporter; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We are contacting Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Mr Minister, good afternoon, we would like you to answer the following question:

Tomorrow you will meet with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. We want to know if the topic of Contadora will be one of the predominant topics of this conversation.

[Caputo] Yes, certainly it will. This topic has become very important recently, and it is evidently a topic that every day concerns more all foreign ministries throughout the world, both those directly involved in the question and others. In general, the European countries have always paid great attention to this topic, but what really stands out is the way this topic is commanding a predominant place in international politics.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Caputo] Furthermore, [words indistinct] I arrived from the United States this morning. Of course the conversations there also covered other issues, but the central issue was Contadora and the Central American crisis. My last visit to the United States was last February when the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora Support Group met with Secretary of State Shultz. If we compare the talks held last February and the one we just held we can see a great difference. Contadora is a permanent issue in political discussions no only in the foreign ministries but in political debates in general. I have held at least eight or nine meetings with journalists and I can assure you that Contadora was the main issue.

[Reporter] Foreign Minister, regarding your talks in the United States, there are press reports in Argentina that important progress has been made regarding the economic issue as a result of your meetings. What can you tell us about it?

[Caputo] Finance Secretary Brodersohn and I held a meeting yesterday with a group of bankers in New York. The talk did not cover renegotiation of the Argentine foreign debt. That issue is discussed at a different level. The Economy Ministry is specifically in charge of that sensitive issue. We discussed only the general aspects of the debt such as how to find different paths or formulas that have escaped the conventional approaches.

Of course these talks cannot give immediate results but I would like to point out the special characteristics of the meeting which is unprecedented because the bankers never before included the political aspect in their evaluation of the problem. The meeting was very positive. The evaluation made by Secretary Brodersohn and myself was positive. The meeting was really an opportunity to explore new paths. In this regard the meeting opens a new type of conversation.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] foreign minister, the reports here in Buenos Aires indicate that Argentina is not going to negotiate with the IMF until Mexico makes a decision, which is expected in the next few days.

[Caputo] I am not aware of the reports circulating in Buenos Aires.

[Reporter] That is precisely what the reports said.

[Caputo] But one thing has nothing to do with the other.

[Reporter] Foreign minister, we are very grateful for this conversation with us in this newscast.

[Caputo] It was a pleasure to talk to you.

PERUVIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY220131 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2312 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (TELAM) -- Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez has said that three investigations will be conducted in his country to clarify the riots that occurred a few days ago in three prisons at a cost which, unfortunately, was much higher than expected and desired, although he gave no details.

Sanchez made this announcement at Ezeiza airport shortly after arriving in Argentina on a 5-day visit at the invitation of the Buenos Aires National University. He stated that, in addition to the usual investigations carried out by the regional judges, an investigation will also be conducted by the Congressional Permanent Commission, which he presides over, and by the Special National Commission, formed by various institution.

JUDGE DISMISSES CHARGES AGAINST COUP SUSPECTS

PY211110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Federal Judge Amelia Berraz de Vidal yesterday temporarily dismissed charges against 11 of the 12 civilian and military suspects on trial -- since last October's state-of-siege declaration -- for plotting againt the government.

Fugitive cashiered general Guillermo Suarez Mason has not yet been questioned in the case.

Judge Berraz de Vidal said that while "it would be naive to ignore" the events which provoked the declaration of a state of siege, "it would also be naive to deny" that the wave of threats prior to the 1985 congressional by-elections "obeyed pre-arranged plans, drawn up and executed by an association or group of persons to commit crime."

But she admitted that the "lack" of submitted evidence was an "insurmountable impediment" for investigating the case.

The judge's ruling favours civilians Raul Rivanera Carles, Enrique Gilardi Novaro, Prensa Confidencial journalist Jorge Vago, Rosendo Maria Fraga Jr., La Prensa Journalist Daniel Horacio Rodriguez and ex-Buenos Aires Province Police Chief Ramon Camps' son, Patricio Eugenio Camps. The temporary stay also benfits retired military men Colonels Pascual Guerrieri, Agustin Arias Duval, Captain Rodolfo Antinori, and active-duty officers Major Leopoldo Cao and Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Granada. The judge also sanctioned Vago's lawyer, Oscar Igounet Jr., for the terms he used in referring to Federal Prosecutor Julio Strassera, calling the lawyer's statements "reproachable verbal excess."

SIXTH DEVALUATION OF AUSTRAL ANNOUNCED

PY210138 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- Economic authorities yesterday announced the sixth crawling-peg devaluation of Argentina's one-year-old austral monetary unit, officially fixing the US dollar at 88 cents (buy) and 88.1 cents (sell). The 1.14 percent minidevaluation narrowed the gap between the official and the black market exchange rate to 1.69 percent, the closest spread this year. the black market dollar closed at 88.5/90 cents, while the tourist dollar traded at 91 cents.

UBALDINI WANTS END TO LEGAL-ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

PY210233 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini yesterday called for "an end to legal-economic aggression against workers" in Argentina. In a hard-hitting attack on the government read yesterday morning at the International Labour organization's (ILO) annual assembly in Geneva and idstributed simultaneously by the CGT here, Ubaldini accused the government of "giving in to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that is imposing conditions on the country which are against the national interests." Ubaldini went on to say that "since I have been in office," the government "has upheld the full force of anti-union legislation which comes from the days of the dictatorship."

He then accused the government of failing to reinstate conquests of social progress which were obtained by law through labour agreement but later annuled by military governments. Ubaldini cast doubt on statements made last week from the same podium by Labour Minister Barrionuevo: "It is impossible to believe they (the government) will establish the legal mechanisms to defgend the rights of workers." According to Ubaldini, "the struggle of the workers' movement is two-fold: bring about change in the government's socio-economic policies and restore the labour legislation of which the country was once proud."

He insisted that "the CGT defends democracy but cannot conceive it in terms of enslaving a people."

Ubaldini added that "in the rebirth of democracy we have been banished to the margins of society by an elected government which, in its sad months of office, has tried to do without the workers' legitimate representation." He finished by pondering: "Hopefully next year we will be able to say Argentina is on its was to becoming a nation of peace and dignity which is respected by all within and without."

SYRIA'S AL-ZU'BI MEETS WITH CONGRESSIONAL OFFICIALS

JN201619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazilian Senate leader Senator Jose Fragelli has praised Syria's role in the Arab region and its confrontation of attempts to resolve the Palestine question. This came yesterday when he received People's Assembly Speaker Muhmud al-Zu'bi and his delegation and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Brasilia. A number of Brazilian senators attended the meeting. A number of senators also praised the cultural and economic achievements realized in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad, affirming that they observed these achievements during their participation in the first conference of American parliamentarians of Arab origin held in Damascus late last year.

Mahmud al-Zu'bi and the accompanying delegation also attended a Brazilian National Congress session. The Congress president welcomed the Syrian delegation and wished they Syrian people and government continued progress and success, affirming the importance of consolidating bilateral relations.

Al-Zu'bi also met with the head of the Brazilian-Arab Parliamentary League and the head of the Brazilian parliamentary group of the Union of Latin American Parliaments. Talks during the meeting revolved around the importance of coordinating stands and exchanging viewpoints and expertise pertaining to the Arab region and the peoples of Latin America. They also affirmed the importance of confronting U.S. imperialist and Israeli attempts against the Arab peoples.

ENVOY SAYS CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS STOLEN IN ROBBERY

PA210034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Brasilia Jorge Jenkins today reported that "enemies of the Sandinist revolution" took confidential documents when the burglarized the Nicaraguan Embassy. A group of people who have not yet been identified by the Brazilian police broke into the offices of the Nicaraguan Embassy in a downtown building in Brasilia on the night of 17 June.

Jenkins said that after forcing their way into the embassy files, the intruders xeroxed several documents and stole other confidential documents. Jenkins said that in view of this attack, Nicaraguan Embassy personnel now fear some type of violence that would endanger their personal safety.

Jenkins charged "couterrevolutionary" groups interested in antagonizing Brazil and Nicaragua with having burglarized the embassy. In his statement, he also mentioned the CIA. He described the robbery as "a serious, unprecedented incident" in Brasilia and noted that hit is the first time an embassy has been burglarized in Brasilia. The residence of a Nicaraguan Embassy offical was also burglarized 3 months ago, at which time the burglars took a briefcase with documents.

IRAQ TO PURCHASE 250 NEW CASCAVEL TANKS

PY211534 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jun 86 p 5

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpts] The newest version of the Cascavel tank, which is manufactured by Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] and which has been kept under strict secrecy and presented only to Iraqi military officials, will earn $300 million for Brazil this year. This is the result of the sale of a lot of approximately 250 new units of the newly configured tank, which runs on wheels, together with a large amount of ammunition, electronic systems, and spare parts. These tanks are intended to reequip the Iraqui land forces that are engaged in the Persian Gulf war against Iran.

A sophisticated and lethal weapon, the EE-9/25 Cascavel has all the characteristics of the original tank, but the weapons system now includes a 25-mm cannon capable of firing 600 rounds per minute, intended basically for antihelicopter warfare. It can also attack several other targets, such as light tanks and enemy positions.

Each of the new Cascavel tanks costs approximately $500,000, nearly $130,000 more than the standard model, which is armed with a 90-mm cannon and which is still in production. The Cascavel is the Brazilian tank exported in numbers to 32 countries of Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe. First presented in the 1970's, this is its fourth design developed by experts at Engepeq, a subsidiary of the manufacturing group that carries out the development of the project engineering.

Accustomed to using the Cascavel with the 90-mm cannon in a support role (there are more than 400 Engesa tanks in Baghdad's arsenal), the Iraqis quickly approved the theory of replacing the main weapons with a smaller and faster 25-mm gun. The prototype was ready in December 1985, and "a few weeks later," as reported yesterday by an Itamaraty official, Iraqi Army Minister Taha Ramadan himself visited Brazil to secretly observe a number of live weapons tests. Later, the same tests were conducted in Iraq. Before that, President Saddam Husayn watched a video showing all aspects of the tests. This is the only existing record of the experimental stage because the secrecy involving the project is very strict.

The result was considered excellent, and the final details of the order are being negotiated at this moment. The Engesa board of directors has refused to comment on this subject, but in Brasilia, a rumor is circulating at the Army Ministry that confidence is high, justifying the fact that measures for manufacturing the new tank have already been taken.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMORED VEHICLE TESTED -- The Brazilian Army has started to test the new EET-4 light armored vehicle produced by Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.]. The new tracked vehicle, which has been called "Ogum," has a capacity to transport a 5-member crew. The basic vehicle uses a turbo-diesel 125-HP engine which allows it to reach a speed of up to 70 km per hour. The Ogum has a range of 500 km. and is built with reinformed plates that are resistant to light weapons. [Summary] [Rio de Janerio O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Jun 86 PY]

PINOCHET SPEAKS ON PLEBISCITE, OTHER ISSUES

PY210402 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[By Eliana Henriquez from Government House]

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet said today that his government has no interest in electoral campaigns. This was the chief executive's answer to recent remarks of Christian Democratic Party Gabriel Valdes, who said that Pinochet had actually launched his own electoral campaign as candidate for president by emphasizing the importance of the 1989 plebiscite.

The thing is that there are people who cannot think of anything else but electoral campaigns, said Pinochet, meaning Gabriel Valdes. He added: This gentleman failed to understand what I said. My remarks are being distorted for God knows that purpose.

Speaking to the journalists, Pinochet said that the Government is truly concerned over the future of all Chileans in view of the ambition displayed by certain sectors that do not hesitate to enter into alliances with communists in order to return to power.

The president also said that the Democratic Alliance is a clear-cut example of a group of so-called leaders who represent no one and have no prospects to offer the people. As to the proposal of this group which advocates elections and rejects the plebiscite, Pinochet said that the country does not need this kind of proposals in order to attain true democracy and emphasized that this proposal also implies civil disobedience, anarchy and actions against public order.

The president reaffirmed that the opponents are using the universities for their anarchy-seeking stratgegy. He added that to accomplish this, these groups do not hesitate to frighten students and teachers or to use terrorism and violence. He said that the behavior of the communists and their allies, the Christian Democratic Party, is unacceptable because they are destroying the university.

President Pinochet was also asked about the decision of a sector of the Teamster Federation to join the national strike scheduled to take place shortly on the grounds that the government has not fulfilled their demands. The chief executive said that the recent threats of certain groups to carry out certain political actions are not reasonable and do not help develop the country or improve the standards of living of its people.

As to the affair of exiled medical Dr Edgardo Condeza, who entered the country illegally and asked the courts to rule on his right to remain in his own fatherland, Pinochet answered that the affair was in the hands of the courts that will have to establish the extent of guilt that Condeza and his accomplices may have.

Asked about an overall solution to the problem of exiles, Pinochet said that the issue must be studied objectively. He went on to say that the people in exile are the very same ones who provoked clashes between Chileans in 1970 and 1973. He added that today they are trying to appear as victims. Pinochet agreed that exile is an extreme and painful measure that no one wants to implement. He indicated that many persons have been allowed to return so as to normalize the situation little by little. The government has been very cautious when handling this issue because it is very sensitive and has to do with the security of all Chileans, Pinochet stated. Those who want to study the issue must take into account the progress achieved in this matter and accept that the situation is quite different from the initial one, the president concluded.

STUDENT, TEACHER DEMONSTRATIONS IN SANTIAGO

110 Teachers Arrested

PY201321 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] One hundred and ten members of the Chilean National Teachers Association, including several national leaders, have been arrested while conducting a peaceful march from various points of the capital toward the Education Ministry in opposition to the municipalization of schools. Alejandro Traverso, the association's secretary general, told this radio station that this afternoon the teachers repeated demonstrations that were carried out at noon.

Traverso stated that the delegates of public schools have been meeting since 1900 at the Teachers Association headquarters to evaluate today's demonstrations. The demonstrations carried out this afternoon ended in downtown Santiago and at the University of Chile subway station before the police arrived.

Further Arrests Reported

PY201349 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Carabinero forces have arrested 90 students and professors in downtown Santiago for causing unrest. The incidents took place mainly at the Plaza de Armas and on Teatinos between Moneda and Bernardo O'Higgins Streets. The incidents were perpetrated during an unauthorized march organized by the (?Teachers Association) [passage indistinct].

Catholic University Watched

PY210314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1534 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Carabineros have been keeping the Santiago Catholic University, where approximately 500 students are holding a vigil, under heavy surveillance. The youths occupied the university last night and protested Rector Juan de Dios Vial's decision to authorize the Carabineros to enter the university on 18 June. During their raid the Carabineros arrested 95 students in response to the rector's request. The rector had alleged that the youths were engaging in political activities.

Tomas Jocelyn-Hold, president of the student federation of the Catholic University, said that the rector was "hasty and ill-advised by his aides," who made him "authorize the entry of Cabineros into the university for the first time in its history."

The Chilean university students are currently on a general strike protesting the educational policy of General Augusto Pinochet's military regime. Fifty-nine teachers were arrested during yesterday's student, teacher demonstrations. They were released last night.

Torture of Students Alleged

PY210356 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The association of teachers of the Chilean University presided over by Patricio Baso is taking urgent steps in order to prevent the further torture of seven arrested students who are being held at a National Intelligence Center [CNI] station.

Baso explained that a telegram has been sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar asking him to intervene in the affair to protect the prisoners.

[Begin Baso recording] This morning we went to the apostolic nunciature and met with Msgr (Renato Volonte) because the apostolic nuncio is not currently in Chile. Msgr Volonte promised to intercede before the government to stop the torture of these students. We also met with Msgr (Sergio Vales) who also promised to do his best. Finally, I would like to announce that yesterday the executive board of the teachers council of the University of Chile decided to call a drive for university autonomy and peace. [end recording]

The drive for university autonomy and peace will be held next week. It will include meetings at university campuses and a rally at the main building. Baso explained that the end of government intervention in universities will be requested and reiterated the association's request for the resignation of government-appointed rector, Major General Roberto Soto. The teachers' associaton will also demand more funds for the university and the end to repression against university students.

Meanwhile, the Santiago Regional Council of the Association of Nurses protested, through its Secretary General Margarita Roech, the conditions under which the seven arrested students are being held at CNI premises.

[Begin Roech recording] The Santiago Regional Council of the Association of Nurses wishes to reiterate its criticism against this kind of attack on human life, especially on the lives of young students, full of ideals for which they are prepared to fight. These youths are being trampled over the irrational violence. The physical and psychological condition of the prisoners is extremely serious, as ascertained by relatives and lawyers who visited them yesterday at CNI premises on Borgona Street in Santiago. This means that their lives are in danger. We call upon all social and humanitarian organizations to undertake critical and solidary actions to prevent the loss of these young lives. [end recording]

According to the testimony of relatives of imprisoned students, they were given electric shocks, were totally disoriented, not knowing the day or time it was, did not react to external stimuli, and some of them did not even recognize their parents. The courts have been informed.

The students being held on CNI premises are: Jose Sid, Claudio Garay, Claudio Diaz, Jose Miguel Allende, Raul Gallardo, Patricio Suarez and Juan Carlos Munoz.

Hundreds of students are now gathered together with the relatives of their arrested colleagues in front of the CNI station on Borgona Street.

Students' Release Ends Protest

PY211414 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Relay by Angel Bosan Ramos from Santiago Catholic University]

[Text] The release of the nine leaders of the Federation of Catholic University Students [FEUC] who had been arrested by the Carabineros ended the occupation of the main building at Catholic University in Santiago. The occupation had lasted more than 26 hours. The students explained that they occupied the building in protest over the fact that the Carabineros were allowed to enter the building for the first time in the 95-year history of the university. They also asked for the resignation of Managing Director Juan Pablo Romero.

The occupation was to have ended today with a sit-in for the duration of the meeting which the university board was holding, but was extended because six leaders of the FEUC were arrested at noon while leading marchers singing the national anthem and raising their hands as proof that the demonstration was peaceful. The police did not accept it as such, and arrested the leaders and hurled tear-gas bombs.

Once the univeristy board meeting was over, Catholic University Rector Juan de Dios Vial said that he would resort to every legal means available to him to protect university activities.

[Begin Vial recording] I hope that the people who have sort of become confused will regain their senses so that we do not have to discuss this again. I repeat that I will resort to every legal means available to me to defend university activities prudently and in keeping with university interests. [end recording]

As for the request for the resignation of Managing Director Romero, Juan de Dios Vial said that he had absolute confidence in Romero.

Meanwhile, FEUC President Jose Tomas Joselyn-Holt has said that the rector is shelving a proposal for university coexistence submitted at the university board meeting, and he described the situation as serious.

[Begin Jocelyn-Holt recording] The fact is that we have a serious, a very serious situation here. The truth is that it would have been better if the board paid more attention to board members (Livas Echuveira). However, the fact is that there are members on the board who are not interested in rapprochement. All they want is for the Carabineros to keep entering the university to see what happens. I hope these people will find something else to do, because they will never understand university life. [end recording]

The hundreds of students who were occupying the main building at Catholic University have now left. In addition, the FEUC is holding a meeting of presidents of student organizations to analyze the situation and is preparing solidarity projects for shantytown residents who have been victimized by raids and the recent storms. These projects will be carried out this weekend.

Troops Arrest 5 Leaders

NC210707 Paris AFP in English 0658 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, June 21 (AFP) -- Troops stormed the campus of the Catholic University here and arrested five leaders of the five-day old strike by students against the military interfering in Chilean universities, students reported.

They said the troops had used tear gas in Friday's assault, which was the second since Wednesday, when 100 students were arrested. Catholic Students Federation Vice-President Osca Santelices was among the arrested Friday, the students said, adding that the strikers had not left the campus.

POLICE BREAK UP WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

PY201501 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Police arrested 15 people this afternoon in front of the Army Telecommunications Regiment, which is located on Antonio Varas Street.

The group, which was made up mostly of women from different women organizations, tried to deliver a letter addressed to the Army chiefs and troops. The letters say that the situation in the country must be completely changed, and that thus because they are in opposition does not mean that they advocate violence or are antipatriotic.

The police broke up the demonstrators while they were singing the national anthem. The following people have been arrested: Maide Tao, Estela Ortiz Viuda de Parada, Antonieta Saa, Teresa Valdes, Roxana Pizarro, and journalist Carolina Munoz. They are being held at the 19th Carabineros Precinct.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DRAFT CONGRESS LAW TO PUBLIC

PY211905 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Report from La Moneda Palace by Rosa Sanchez]

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia at noon today publicly released the text of the preliminary draft law on the national Congress that was drawn up by the so-called Fernandez Commission. The minister said that now the citizens can make their observations and give their opinions regarding the text over the next 30 days. They should direct their comments in writing to Juan de Dios Carmona, who presides over the subcommission that has been working on the draft.

The draft contains 58 articles and deals with the internal handling of the law in the national Congress, with the constitutional reform projects, and with the impeachment [acusacion constitucional] procedure.

He concluded by saying that, despite the emergency situation the country is now going through, the Chilean institutional process is thus advancing, just as established.

CUADRA SAYS ELECTIONS 'NOT THE ONLY MEANS'

PY211428 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Everyone must understand and begin to accept the fact that elections are not the only means through which the citizens can exercise democracy, said Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Caudra when opening the second phase of the seminar entitled "Beyond 1989" that the magazine QUE PASA is sponsoring at the San Cristobal Sheraton Hotel.

During his lecture, Minister Cuadra emphasized that the politicians must understand that whether they like it or not, the evolution of society calls for different kinds of democracy.

[Begin Cuadra recording] We must all understand and begin to accept that elections, for example, are not the only means through which the citizens can exercise democracy. Thus, when democracy is practiced every day in different ways and not only at the political level through elections every 4 to 8 years, the matter of the rotation of parties in government loses quite a bit of its importance.

We must do away with excessive party discipline and systematic opposition, which result in excessively ideologic approaches, and force lawmakers never to agree with a bill submitted by their opponents, even if the bill is truly positive and beneficial for the country. [end recording]

Minister Cuadra said that it is necessary to avoid democratism [democratismo], that is, turning democracy into the goal in the belief that it alone can solve the problems that society encounters.

[Begin recording, in progress] ...that poverty declines, that resources increase, that the international financial system becomes more understanding, that the crime rate goes down. All this does not necessarily follow democracy. On the contrary, democracy makes the management of standard problems more complex and difficult. Decisions must frequently be made by scattered components, which makes the process more sluggish while life races forward. Democracy for democracy's sake is meaningless. However, this weakness that some people have is being used by the enemies of democracy to subvert it. [end recording]

Christian Democratic Party leader Andres Zaldivar and Ricardo Lagos of the Socialist Party did not attend Minister Cuadra's lecture. Only Andres Allamand of the National Union remained at the lecturers' table. Obviously displeased, Cuadra said that such attitudes are not in keeping with the reconciliation that the dissident sectors are advocating.

AD CALLS FOR FREE ELECTIONS TO END VIOLENCE

PY222120 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] today released a political document calling for free elections now and requesting the Armed Forces assume their institutional responsibility as the only way to put an end to violence [words indistinct].

The politial document which was read by Eduardo Cerda, the AD secretary general, rejects the idea of a single presidential candidate for the 1989 plebiscite. The document also reiterates that the 1980 Constitution is not democratic and does not establish a real transition to reach institutional normalization. The document adds that the discussions on the so-called political laws is a government delay tactic that will only lead to the perpetuation of authoritarianism.

[Begin Cerde recording] In the face of a regime that refuses to listen to reason and of people who are peacefully struggling to recover their sovereign rights, the AD proposes to the country the only civilized manner to overcome the crisis as taught by Chilean history and world experience: Free elections now. Free elections now means that an irrevocable decision must be made now to subject the country to the verdict of the people first by reestablishing public freedom and individuals guarantees and by introducing the necessary institutional changes. [end recording]

The political document adds that the government's rejection of democracy makes the government solely and directly responsible for the violence, agitation and disorders prevailing in the country. The document reaffirms the goal to seek an agreement with the Armed Forces aimed at achieving a real and effective transition that would allow the beginning of a new stage of national coexistence.

In conclusion, the AD document reiterates its support for the immediate measures proposed by the National Accord and the mobilization instructions proposed by the Civic Assembly in the document entitled Chile Demands.

FARC DOUBTS M-19 PLANNED ATTACK ON MINISTER

PA211903 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1210 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jun (EFE) -- The FARC General Staff stated today that it does not believe the M-19 was the author of Tuesday's foiled attempt against the life of Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro.

"We do not believe that the terrorist action was carried out by the M-19, much less when, 4 hours later, someone gave the communicatons media specific information about the attack," the FARC leaders said.

Manuel Marulanda Velez, "Tirofijo," who is the top chief; Jacobo Arenas, alias Luis Morantes, who is the ideologist of the group; and Raul Reyes, Alfonso Cano, and Timoleon Jimenez, all members of the General Staff, made the announcement.

The communique issued by FARC, which has been observing a peiod of truce with the Belisario Betancur administration since 1984, said that behind this terrorist attempt "there seems to be the holocaust of the Palace of Justice and the lifting of the state of siege."

In a communique made public today, the FARC wonders: "Who could be interested in hindering the publication of the report on the slaughter at the Supreme Court of Justice and the fire at the Palace of Justice?"

The FARC raises another question: "Who could be interested in preventing the state of siege from being lifted?"

The document, which was sent over the radio on the same day of the attack but made public today, concludes" "Fascist militarism is capable of committing all of these outrages, and therefore Colombia should rise up against it, which means rising up against violence and terror."

CHARGES TO BE PRESENTED AGAINST BETANCUR

PA211728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jun (AFP) -- The attorney general of Colombia will present charges before the House of Representatives against President Belisario Betancur and Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe for their action during the guerrilla attack against the Palace of Justice in Bogota, it was officially announced here today.

According to a report, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez disclosed that his office has been investigating the M-19 guerrilla occupation of the Palace of Justice on 6 and 7 November 1985 that left a toll of 95 dead and 5 persons missing.

In the document, which has 39 pages divided into 5 chapters, the attorney general announced his determination to raise charges before the House of Representatives over the attitude of the president of the Republic and the defense minister "for their actions or omissions" during the situation.

Jimenez' charges were presented to the acting chairman of the House of Representatives, Cesar Perez Garcia, who will study the document to determine if it is feasible.

DEFENSE MINISTER REFUTES EL PAIS CHARGES

PA220310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1205 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe said here today that the report in the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS regarding alleged autonomous action by the military during the Palace of Justice guerrilla assault in November is part of an international campaign to discredit [the Armed Forces].

Vega Uribe said during a military promotion ceremony that he was aware of the Madrid daily's version of the M-19 occupation on 6 and 7 November, although he poointed out that he did not know "in what newspaper or magazine the article appeared."

EL PAIS of Madrid today published the text of a recording attributed to the commanders on a plan to free the Colombian Supreme Court justices, an operation in which at least 95 people died. The paper charged that the military men were more concerned about the operation itself that about saving the magistrates and hostages.

Vega said: "I maintain what I said on the 4th [month not specified]. There is a campaign, not only nationally but internationally as well, to discredit the Colombian Armed Forces." Two weeks ago Vega refuted a report in the same newspaper on police and military responsibility in the operation.

The high-ranking military man said that the Army "is essential for maintaining not only sovereignty, but the legitimacy of a government democratically elected by the Colombian people."

The minister rejected the idea that the Armed Forces had staged a 27-hour "coup" against President Belisario Betancur during the guerilla assault, and described as "slanderous" the accusations made of military disregard for the decision of the Council of Ministers to avoid the deaths of the magistrates and hostages.

Gen Vega Uribe said: "Within this very often incomprehensible psychological war, I realize that the most cunning weapons will be used against the Armed Forces, which are only complying with the oath they took to enforce the constitution and laws of the Republic."

Asked about the report from the investigating commission on the departure and subsequent disappearance from the Palace of Justice of guerrillas Irma Franco and Clara Enciso at the end of the M-19 raid, the minister of defense said he "respected and obeyed the request from the magistrates to broaden the investigation."

Vega Uribe added: "There are facts that should be investigated by the officials, and they will be investigated. I respect this profoundly, and as far as I am concerned the Armed Forces will cooperate fully."

When reporters insisted, Gen Vega said: "We have said that the guerrillas are not in the hands of the Army. We shall investigate."

The 3 June EL PAIS version was described as an "international ruse" by Vega Uribe. The news published today was expanded by radio stations, which interviewed EL PAIS reporters by telephone.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RETURN 8 NICARAGUANS

PA221337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jun (EFE) -- It was reported today that Colombia has refused to return to Managua eight Nicaraguan citizens, including a woman, who arrived on the Colombian island of San Andres in the Caribbean in late April. The Foreign Ministry, which initially refused to grant them political asylum after determining that their situation did not fit this international juridical provision, has refused a Nicaraguan official's request to repatriate them.

In San Andres, Howard Taylor Solis, chief of the External Cooperation Department of Nicaragua's coastal zone, tried to have the eight citizens repatriated with the purpose of drafting them into the military service of their country of origin.

Colombia, however, has decided that it will not deliver them to Managua but to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration [Comite Intergubernamental Para Las Migraciones] CIM, an organization that will coordinate with friendly countries on the final destination of the eight Nicaraguan youths.

The Colombian Government has set a 2-month deadline for the CIM to determine the final destination of the Nicaraguans.

The eight Nicaraguans, Martin Moreno Chavez, Wilfredo Cotra, Antonio Herber Zuniga, Norman Robledo, Lorente Carton, Rit Cotrapio, Efrain Moreno, and Hilda Moreno Chavez, are held in custody in San Andres by the Administrative Department of Security, DAS.

GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE COFFEE EXPORTS TO PRC

PA210424 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Soft drinks from the West arrived in Communist China some time ago. Now the Chinese will begin to mix their tea with coffee, and Colombia has thus opened an important market for its coffee. An agreement was reported today between communist China and Colombia, for Colombia to export coffee to that nation.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Internal consumption of coffee is low given the population's income; nevertheless, an increase in the consumption of that product has been detected in the cities, particularly by tourists. Colombia is interested in establishing a packaged cafe au lait factory in a free zone, using soybean milk. The coffee would be sold in Asia, and it would possibly be packaged in cartons, which are cheaper in China. The negotiations have advanced so far that the price has been set at $0.12, in other words, approximately 23 pesos.

[Development Minister Gustavo Castro] The Chinese Government is highly interested in the project. If we manage to achieve this, it would represent a great accomplishment because 25 percent of the world's population lives there, approximately 1.2 billion persons who have yet to learn how to drink coffee.

[Reporter] China wold supply the soybean milk, sugar, and cartons; Colombia would contribute the coffee -- approximately 5 billion units -- which would generate $500 million for the country. The coffee trade with China would have two goals: one, the sale of regular coffee for internal consumption in that nation; and two, the export of coffee from China to the rest of Asia. [end recording]

EDITORIAL OPPOSES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH PRC

PY190250 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Relations With China?"]

[Text] The unexpected presence of commercial representatives from the PRC in our country has been the subject of all kinds of commentaries in both the political and business sectors. There are not many details about what happened or why this delegation came to Paraguay. Nor is anything known about the subjects that were discussed with representatives from the government and business sectors. However, everything apparently ended when, because of orders from above, the delegation departed.

What can be deduced from this visit is that negotiations are under way to achieve commercial rapprochement between the PRC and Paraguay. Public statements, made by some representatives of the private sector, have even advocated the reestablishment of commercial ties with the PRC. All this has created a complex situation that demands clear-cut definitions on the part of the government.

It must be noted that for many years our country has maintained cordial relations with Taiwan. For historical and ideological reasons, Taiwan has been and still is engaged in a harsh confrontation with the PRC, and it still remains to be seen how this confrontation will end.

Moreover, Paraguay has adopted a staunch anticommunist policy as a basis for its foreign relations. It is because of this policy that Paraguay has refused to maintain diplomatic, much less commercial, relations with communist countries. This position has been firmly upheld in all international forums. Some observers believe that because of the presence of Cuba, Paraguay does not even have a representative in SELA.

Moreover, in keeping with the Paraguayan Government's point of view, it is detrimental to establish rapprochement with communist countries for ideological reasons. This position, which has been repeatedly defended, would be seriously questioned if commercial ties were established with the PRC, as is being promoted.

It must also be noted that in Paraguay's case there can be no radical variations in its foreign policy for obvious reasons. When anticommunism has become the moral and philosophical basis of the foreign relations of a country, a change of policy like that being suggested is impossible. It would be a sign of weakness or hypocrisy. However, we believe that this will not happen.

We believe that our government must continue within the framework which it has established of its own will. We believe that after so many years a change of positions would not result in any fundamental advantage for the country. On the contrary, it would be a sign of spiritual weakness. Moreover, we have been able to achieve a cooperation program with Taiwan. This is a concrete action, and a tangible sign of friendship.

RADICAL MEETING, LAINO'S RETURN BANNED

PY202201 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro this morning reiterated to the press that the Interior Ministry will not allow the meeting of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party scheduled for 29 June at San Pedro del Parana. The permission will not be granted, and the meeting will not be allowed. Minister Montanaro was also asked about the arrival of Dr Domingo Laino, announced for 24 June, and about the position of the government in this regard. Here are his answers:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, what about Laino's return to the country?

[Montanaro] Both the [American] Embassy and all customs and port authorities have been told that Domingo Laino must not enter the country.

[Reporter] Have you been informed, Mr Minister, that a delegation of U.S. lawmakers will come with him?

[Montanaro] No, I have not. I only know what I have read in the newspapers, nothing else.

[Reporter] It seems that there has been a U.S. Government note signed by Republican and Democratic lawmakers supporting Laino's return.

[Montanaro] I do not know of any note allegedly signed by senators or deputies or any other authority. Their names are always used, but we have not received any note from them.

[Reporter] So, the government decision is irrevocable?

[Montanaro] It is irrevocable, and has been made known. Thank you. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRISON UPRISINGS, REACTIONS

Armed Forces Communique

PY201419 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0430 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Communique released by the Armed Forces Joint Command -- numbering of paragraphs as heard]

[Text] This is to inform the people that:

1. The Armed Forces Joint Command has brought under control the situation caused by the mutiny of subversive criminals at the El Fronton, Lurigancho, and Santa Barbara jails, where order and authority have been restored.

2. At El Fronton jail, after the fruitless appeals by the peace commission, the forces of order started the operation which ended today at 1700. The forces of order suffered 23 casualities from the bullets and explosives used by the terrorists.

The rescue operations to free the hostages were seriously hindered by the trenches, caves, and barricades built by the subversives during the last few years, as had been personally verified by the public prosecutor and a Supreme Court member. During the operations at El Fronton, 30 subversives were killed. The final death count cannot be established because an unknown number of subversives have died, trapped or buried when the tunnels and caverns they had constructed caved in. Some of these tunnels and caverns go toward the sea. It was also verified that some inmates were killed by the subversives while trying to escape from the building.

(?Due to the) almost total destruction of the building, it is impossible to determine the number of dead at El Fronton, but 30 subversive criminals, some of them wounded, have surrended to the forces of order.

At the Lurigancho jail, the forces of order restored order after 124 subversives were killed. Many of the subversives died from burns or were asphyxiated inside the fortification they had built. The rioting subversives refused to leave these fortifications and resisted, using explosives, firearms, and home made knives, for 12 hours.

Under the state of emergency decreed in Lima and Callao provinces the prisons where the riots took place have been declared restricted military zones. The corpses found at these jails are being identified, and their names will be reported later.

Due to the state of emergency decreed by the government, any disorder or disobedience of legal rulings will be firmly punished.

Signed: public relations office of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

War Minister on Situation

PY201358 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres today reported that order is being restored in the prison due to the intervention of the Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] General, Can you tell us something about the intervention of the police and Armed Forces yesterday at the prisons?

[Flores] Well, as you have seen in the comminiques, it was a decision adopted by the government because the principle of authority must be respected. We have done everything possible, the peace committee has also urged the prisoners to give up their position, but this has not happened. And so the order was given to transfer the terrorists to Campo Grande.

[Reporter] General, are the forces of order still within the prisoners?

[Flores] Yes, They are still there. The situation in Lurigancho and in Santa Barbara has practically returned to normal.

[Reporter] How can you describe the overall situation in the country, General, given the fact that the Socialist International Congress is scheduled to begin soon and these terrorist actions are taking place now?

[Flores] Well, it is known that the Shining Path has done this sort of thing several times before. They take advantage of situations like this, when international personalities are in the country, trying to obtain more publicity, engaging in different activities. The same thing happens when the president of the Republic leaves for a foreign country or when he returns to Peru. In this particular case, they are taking advantage of the presence of foreign personalities and foreign reporters in the country. They are trying to obtain more publicity.

[Reporter] General, what about the rumors that a curfew could begin at 2200? Has the Joint Command considered this possibility at any time?

[Flores] No. These are mere rumors. As you know, many rumors are circulating in Lima. We do not know the objective of these rumors. As you know, the people must understand that a change in a curfew schedule requires a few days' notice. It is impossible to inform all the people of Lima and Chalaca about a change in curfew hours. At leat 70 or 80 percent of the people would remain unaware, and thus it would be impossible to control violations of the law.

[Reporter] Mister Minister, what information have you about the Danish ship that was reportedly carrying weapons to the port of Callao and is now in Panama?

[Flores] Well, I know what we all know, that the ship is being held in Panama and that a large amount of war material has been found on board. What must be established is whether it was in fact coming to Peru, which is not very probable, or whether it was on its way to another country. [end recording]

Order returned today in the prisons of Lurigancho and Santa Barbara. In El Fronton, however, the forces of order continue with actions to put an end to the rioting by subversive criminals in that prison.

In San Pedro prison, previously called Lurigancho, a climate of tranquillity prevailed today following the events of yesterday when some people, who had been detained for terrorist actions, rioted in this prison, demanding that they be kept at that prison and not transferred to the Campo Grande prison.

Relatives of the detainees have been asking the police forces since early this morning about the state of health of the detainees, after the prison was cordoned off. At approximately 1100, lawyers of the detainees showed up and demanded information about their clients. Judicial Branch officials were also present to make an assessment of the situation.

At noon, on the port of Callao, from where the boats were leaving for the El Fronton prison, the prisoners' relatives demonstrated and tension increased. The police forces had to maintain public order by using special antiriot vehicles.

Death Toll at 300

PY211937 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 21 Jun 86

[By Daniel Sire]

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP) -- The jail riots which started 2 days ago and which were promoted by the Shining Path guerrilla prisoners ended today with the total destruction of the blue cell block of the El Fronton prison island, located off the coast of Lima.

It was learned today that before authorizing the Armed Forces to intervene and restore order in the prisons, Social Democratic President Alan Garcias had requested the opinion of the church; all political parties, particularly those of the extreme left; the peace commission; and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies human rights commissions. All of them had unanimously approved the government's decision to restore order in the three prisons.

However, all of these sectors made one condition: Exhaust all peaceful means so as to achieve a surrender without a bloodbath. This is why the local authorities have broadcast films showing memebers of the peace commission talking on loudspeakers to try to establish a dialogue with the inmates. Eyewitnesses said that the inmates answered either with silence or threats the six or more calls that were made to them on loudspeakers. The rebels did not answer these calls, even after the government issued the ultimatum before ordering the Armed Forces troops to put down the riots.

Some Peruvian congressmen noted that we should have seen this situation coming...the Shining Path prisoners became the leaders of all the prisoners, telling them whether or not they had to appear before court; building special cells to punish those who repented or refused to act for their cause; hoisting their own red flag with the hammer and sickle after a Shining Path attack took place.

The rebels reportedly issued a petition containing 31 points shortly after they took some hostages. Among the demands was a refusal to be transferred to the Canto Grande high security prison which has just been opened, where visits are restricted and where it is impossible to send messages through relatives. According to a high-ranking Justice Ministry official, the other points included in the petition sought to allow the Shining Path to create more chaos in the prisons and throughout the country.

But the rebels were at least partially successful in their objectives, that is, to provoke the government during the XVII Socialist International Congress, which will always link the Peruvian Government with the killing of 300 prisoners in Peruvian jails.

Mass Graves Reported

PY230236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1825 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 22 Jun (EFE) -- The newspaper EL NACIONAL today disclosed that Peruvian military personnel at dawn on 21 Jun buried the bodies of the 154 inmates who were killed on 19 June during the repression of the riots in three Peruvian prisons. EL NACIONAL reported that 124 of the bodies were of inmates from Lurigancho Prison in Lima and 30 from El Fronton Prison.

The burial was carried out despite statements by First Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez, who has asserted that the remains would be handed over to their relatives. According to charges made by members of the "United Left" coalition and press reports, some bodies have been buried in small tombs [nichos] bearing their names and others in mass graves [fosas comunes].

The two women who were killed in the Santa Barbara Women's Prison were buried in the Surquillo Cemetery, Lima district, where another nine persons allegedly killed in Lurigancho also were buried.

The 30 inmates killed in El Fronton were buried, according to EL NACIONAL, in Baquijano Cemetary in El1 Callao, Lima Port, which is in the front of the prison island. The cemetery was guarded by Marines who did not allow anyone in when the burials probably took place. The bodies were buried by military personnel at dawn, during curfew hours in Lima and El Callao, according to EL NACIONAL.

The daily stated that most of the inmates who died on Lurigancho allegely have been buried in mass graves in the San Juan de Lurigancho and Villa Maria del Triunfo cemeteries, in two districts of the capital. The newspaper added that seven bodies were buried in a mass grave in the Baquijano cemetery and another eight in small tombs.

Visits to the prisons where the rebellion by Shining Path inmates occurred will be normalized next week, but they still are considered "restricted military zones." No motor boats depated for El Fronton yesterday, which is the way relatives of the inmates usually get to the island.

People who were able to enter Lurigancho Prison yesterday noted that there were no bodies left in the prison, which seems to confirm that they have already been buried. Nor has anything been disclosed about the bodies of Shining Path inmates in El Fronton who, according to the Armed Forces Joint Command, were buried under the debris of the wing where they were confined and which was partially destroyed by the attack by the Navy, which was in charge of supressing the riot.

The serious charges of the deaths of the 124 inmates in Lurigancho, 60 of whom it is asserted had surrendered, have forced the government to order an investigation to determine what really happened during the repression of the riot. Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez yesterday asserted that if excesses were committed, those who committed them will be punished.

Executions Alleged

PY220220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Marxist Senator Javier Diez Canseco today told foreign journalists that about 60 terrorists who surrendered during the riot in the Lurigancho prison were executed by Army troops. Diez Canseco said with tears in his eyes that a witness to the execution, who he did not want to identify, told him about this incident.

In a press conference Diez Canseco asked that a neutral team of coroners carry out the autopsy on the bodies to verify the accusation. He added that the government peace commission members should resign and be replaced by members of the church, human rights groups, and independent personalities. Diez Canseco, who heads the Mariateguista Unified Party (PUM), said that the riots by inmates in three prisons in Lima were put down on 18 and 19 June with a desire for extermination.

Regarding the casualties, he said that according to estimates made by his party there were 132 and not 124 rioters in Luriganch as reported by the government. He added that no one survived. He added that there were 126 terrorists in the El Fronton island prison and that (?90) were killed.

In another press conference Senate President Luis Alberto Sanchez stated that the government was concerned about respecting human rights. He added that if as a result of the investigation, abuses are found, as happend with the discovery of common graves in Accomarca in 1985, the people responsible will be punished. Sanchez recalled that on that occasion the man who was president of the Armed Forces Joint Command, General Cesar Enrico Praelli, was fired along with two Army general who were responsible for the countersubversive operations in Ayacucho, in the southeastern area of Peru.

Government Admits Excesses

PY220238 Paris in Spanish 0142 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today admitted in an official communique that it can be presumed that the Armed Forces committed abuses in repressing the rioting prisoners accused of terrorism in three Lima prisons and added that it guarantees the punishment of those responsible for any abuse.

Military Probe Ordered

PY220329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has ordered the Armed Forces Joint Command to conduct without delay a military investigation into "the extent and seriousness" of alledged excesses which occurred while putting down a subversive riot that broke out at the Lurigancho Prison on 19 June.

In a communique released tonight, the Presidential Press Secretariat states that an official communique released by the Joint Command reporting that 124 people were killed "leads one to presume that excesses may have been committed in the use of force to implement the government's orders," to put down the insurrection of inmates held on terrorist charges in the Lurigancho Prison.

The government, the communique says, has also requested that Congress, "exercising its duty to check on the other branches of government, conduct an investigation into the riots."

The government has also requested that Attorney General Cesar Elejalde, as the people's defender, "conduct an investigation to clear up these incidents."

The government, the communique adds, "gives assurances that those who may have committed excesses in restoring order at the Lurigancho Prison will be punished."

The communique also says that the government gives recognition to the forces comprising the Armed Forces Joint Command "which have faithfully complied with their duty and have obeyed the constitutional government." The communique adds that as soon as the riots broke out in Lurigancho, El Fronton, and Santa Barbara Women's Prison, the government ordered the Joint Command "to immediately restore order." "Earlier, an unsuccessful effort had been made to persuade the rioters to surrender," the communique says.

The communique released by the Presidential Press Secretariat only refers to "excesses" and to an investigation that will be conducted in the Lurigancho Prison; it does not include the Santa Barbara or El Fronton prisons.

2,000 Suspects Arrested

PY202336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Yesterday, after crushing the uprising in three prisons, the most serious ever in Peruvian history, the Armed Forces arrested 2,000 suspects -- among them 200 women and minors -- and seized a hunded vehicles. This was reported today by Peruvian authorities. To prevent a revanchist escalation by the Shining Path in the wake of the Callao and Lima jail uprisings, crushed at the cost of a large number of dead and wounded -- military sources say 156; others say more than 300 -- the Armed Forces have tightened security measures throughout the country, War Minister General Jorge Flores said.

The Antiterrorism Directorate has also reported that surveillance of public and private establishments has been redoubled in order to protect them from possible terrorist attacks following the regrettable incidents in the Lima and El Callao prisons.

The main hospitals and the central morgue, where there has been unusual activity in the last 24 hours, have been cordoned off by police, who are not allowing relatives of the wounded and dead to enter.

The Armed Forces Joint Command has said that it is impossible to determine the exact number of casualties because many subversives died when the tunnels they had dug collapsed, and it confirmed today the situation is under control and calm has been restored.

At the El Fronton jail, 10 miles from the El Callao port, after unsuccessful attempts by the peace commission to persuade the rebels, 30 subversives were killed in 20 hours of combat and 30 others surrendered, some of them wounded, the Armed Forces Joint Command reported. Also 3 members of the security forces were killed and 20 wounded by bullets or explosives, but the number of bodies could not be counted because of the damage to the building where the inmates were located, the report says.

There is proof that many inmates were killed by their colleagues when they wanted to give themselves up and leave the cell block.

In the San Pedro jail -- the former Lurigancho jail -- the resistance lasted 12 hours, with a total of 124 subversives dead and 13 security forces agents wounded. While resisting with explosives, firearms, and makeshift knives, many terrorists died from asphyxiation and burns, the report continues. The hostages who were taken have been rescued, but there is no information on their condition. The objective was to get the attention of the participants of the Socialist International Congress that was opened by President Alan Garcia today.

A spokesman for the 30 prisoners who turned themselves in at El Fronton revealed that the Shining Path leaders of the uprising kept their colleagues from surrendering by shooting them to death. We were cannon fodder, and we were forced to shout communist slogans and throw explosives at the forces of order, while the leaders protected themselves with their guns, he said.

Police have singled out the so-called idiologue of the Shining Path, Antonia Diaz Martinez, who was under custody in one of the prisons, as the planner and leader of the rebellions, considering that he was the head of the March 1984 jail rebellion in which 20 persons died. Nothing is known about what has happened to Antonio Diaz Martinez.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES HONDURAN CONSULATE IN LIMA

PA221451 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Jun (AFP) -- An explosive charge exploded this morning at the doors of the Honduran Consulate in the San Isidro residential district of Lima causing damage but no injuries, the police have reported. The attack, added to a series of terrorist attacks in "vengeance" over the violent repression of subversive riots in three prisons in Lima and Callao, occurred at 0635 local time (1125 GMT).

The attack, for which no insurgent group has claimed responsibility thus far, damaged the door and interior of the consulate while the blast was felt in neighboring buildings for a perimeter of several blocks, the source added.

CAR BOMB EXPLODES IN LIMA BUSINESS DISTRICT

PY211501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (AFP) -- A car bomb exploded this morning at the front door of a bank in front of the Sears store in the Lima business district of San Isidro. The Peruvian Police have reported that there was considerable damage, but no victims. The attack, which added to the wave of attacks unleashed by subversive groups in reprisal for the violent repression of terrorist mutinies in three prisons, occurred at 0630 [1130 GMT].

The police reported that the car was loaded with at least 40 kg of explosives. No subversive organization has claimed responsibilty for the attack.

The shock wave, which alarmed the people for several blocks around the scene of the explosion, caused serious damage to several buildings where offices and banks are located.

GUERRILLAS DERAIL TRAIN, ATTACK APRA OFFICES

PA221703 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Subversive columns caused the derailment of a cargo train on the Lima-Huancayo route, attacked four headquarters of the ruling APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] in Chiclayo, and exploded dynamite charges, among other actions staged in the past hours, the Lima Police reported today.

The attack against the railroad, which was to cause a massive derailment of trains, occurred yesterday in Tamboraque, located 118 km from the central railway. The track ties were removed by subversives shortly before the intense train traffic toward Lima began, the source of the state railroad enterprise stated.

A similar attack, which interrupted the traffic of many passenger and cargo trains, occurred recently when terrorist explosives destroyed the railway bridge of Malpase in the vicinity of Huancayo, 310 km southwest of Lima.

As "vengeance" actions for the violent repression of prison riots on Thursday -- with an unofficial death toll of 300 and 154 officially -- the home of an APRA leader in Chongoyape, Chiclayo, 752 km north of Lima, and three district headquarters were reduced to cinders last night following a dynamite attack by Shining Path members, the police reported. The leader and his family escaped unscathed and nobody was in the party headquarters at the time of the attack.

SHIP APPARENTLY UNLOADED ARMS FOR GUERRILLAS

PY212044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian Senate President Luis Alberto Sanchez today said that before being intercepted in Panama the Danish ship Pia Vesta apparently unloaded arms in Peru for the Shining Path, which was preparing for an important guerrilla attack. Sanchez, who is also the vice president of Peru, said that Peruvian authorities are still not exactly sure if the cargo which was unloaded in Peru actually contained arms. However, the captain of the Danish ship made a confession and told Panamanian authorities about the operation.

The Pia Vesta was intercepted in Panama on 13 June in answer to a Peruvian request, which was made after military intelligence reports warned about the ships presence in Peruvian waters between 6 and 8 June.

Sanchez said that the Soviet-made chache that was found in the ship's hold by Panamanian authorities are bazookas, rocket launchers, mortars, AK-47 rifles and 30 vehicles. The final destination of this shipment was El Salvador, but it was to arrive there only after other cargo was unloaded in an unidentified Pervian port about which absolutely nothing is known.

The Peruvian official noted that this seems to be related to an operation which according to reports, was to have been called the "Great Attack." The objective seems to have been planned perfectly, as the discovery of this shipment demonstrates.

Peruvian experts on the Shining Path describe the so-called "Great Attack" AS A MAJOR offensive which the Maoist guerrillas, who are involved in organizing a people's army, planned to carry out by mid-1986 to spread the people's war that it unleashed in 1980 and which up to now has caused approximately 8,000 deaths.

Sanchez made this statement during a press conference he held with foreign journalists at the Crillon convention center where the XVII Socialist International Congress, which today started its 2D day of sessions, is being held. He added that the Peruvian Government had exact knowledge that on 8 June the Pie Vesta was 40 miles from the Callao port but that is did not advise maritime authorities about its presence. Sanchez said that on 9 and 10 June Peruvian tug boats went out to identify the ship, but it did not answer any signals.

During the press conference, Sanchez also explained that the government exhausted all peaceful means to persuade the terrorists who were rioting in three Lima jails since 18 June, before ordering the Armed Forces to carry out a military intervention that ended after approximately 300 people were killed, according to unofficial estimates.

Regarding the Danish ship and the cargo it left in Peru with the guerrillas, Sanchez said that there is no other hypothesis in this regard. But did the ship really unload any cargo? Was the ship meant to carry off prisoners from the El Fronton prison jail? Was it bringing arms for a so-called Peruvian people's army? Was it also transporting the same cargo for El Salvador? All these questions, Sanchez said, are still to be answered. He also said that the Pia Vesta had sailed from Rostock, a port in the GDR, on 2 June.

POLICE CONFISCATE 19 JUNE NVEVO DIARIO

PY212143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Carlos Angulo, director of the morning paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, reported in Lima today that the Thursday issue of the paper, which represents the extreme Peruvian left, was confiscated and that yesterday's issue could not be printed because of police intervention.

In a document distributed to the local Peruvian press, he stated that the police raided his editing office early on Thursday morning under the pretext of looking for bombs. Angulo stressed that an arbitrary and detailed search, being an open violation of the most basic rights of freedom of expression, means an intervention in the printing and distribution of the newspaper.

Government circles who were asked about the event said they knew nothing about the police measures, but it was pointed out that, under the state of emergency with a suspension of guarantees in force in Lima, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces has the constitutional power to exercise political and military control in the province.

CONSALVI 'ANNOYED' WITH SENATOR HELMS' STATEMENT

PA210254 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2333 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jun (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi was visibly "annoyed" when commenting on statements by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms to the effect that "the government in Mexico is guilty of corruption" and that "the Latin Americans are fickle people."

Questioned by reporters, Consalvi stated: "Helms' umteenth viewpoint does not concern us, and he has every right to request that it be applied throughout his country; however, the Latin Americans have the right to apply our own viewpoints without being insulted or offended."

According to the official agency VENPRESS, Consalvi -- who was "visibly annoyed" -- added: "We must recognize THE WASHINGTON POST's word of caution that senators should use decent language when referring to the Latin American nations."

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS ENERGY MINISTER

PA191941 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who arrived in this country last night, met early this morning with the members of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Action Party. Here is Martin Pacheco with more details on her agenda.

[Begin recording] [Pacheco, in progress] ...Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti. She will also hold a press conference and will meet with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. Minister Hernandez Grisanti stressed the most important aspects of the links between Norway, which is a non-OPEC oil-producing country, and the countries of OPEC, over which he presides.

[Hernandez Grisanti] The talks were broad and frank. I was highly impressed by Prime Minister Brundtland. I believe that she is an extraordinary leader and that she has a very clear understanding of the political, economic, and energy situation. Our talks were really positive and constructive, and therefore I believe we will benefit greatly from the analysis and exchange of ideas and viewpoints on oil matters which we agreed to maintain periodically between the Norwegian and Venezuelan Governments.

[Pacheco] Prime Minister Brundtland will end her visit here this afternoon and depart for Lima. [end recording]

Holds Press Conference

PA202201 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] OPEC as well as non-OPEC oil-producing countries should decide on a common strategy in the next few months to seek the stabilization of the international oil market at all costs, and Norway is willing to help. This view was expressed by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland today at a press conference held at the Yellow House [Venezuelan Foreign Ministry building].

In her talk with reporters, the illustrious visitor noted that the oil crisis affects all countries, industrialized or not. She added that a thorough, serious, realistic, and, above all, very objective study is needed to seek agreements in the face of a market such as the oil market, which shows day-to-day deterioration.

Mrs Brundtland kept a busy schedule during her short visit to our country. She received the president and secretary general of the Democratic Action Party. She then met with President Jaime Lusinchi at Miraflores Palace. At the end of the meeting, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said that the meeting was friendly, held within a climate of understanding.

Consalvi said that the two leaders analyzed oil prices and the market. After her meeting with Lusinchi, she went to the Foreign Ministry where other actvities were held.

The meeting at the Yellow House was a great opportunity to reaffirm the ties of friendship between Norway and Venezuela. Lusinchi and Consalvi welcomed the Norwegian leader. Members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic Corps, top military leaders, and leaders of all the political organizations, and guest were there.

Cancels Peru Trip

PA202010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and the prime minister of Italy, Bettino Craxi, will not attend the Socialist International meeting to take place in Lima, official sources announced today in Caracas.

The Norwegian "premier," who arrived on Wednesday in Caracas on her way to Lima, last night postponed for today her departure for the Peruvian capital. The Norwegian Embassy in Venezuela informed EFE later, however, that on a request from the Scandinavian government, the prime minister will be returning this afternoon to Oslo.

The Italian Embassy has confirmed to EFE that Bettino Craxi, who was scheduled to arrive tomorrow in Caracas for a stopover on his way to Lima, has also decided to suspend his trip "for security reasons related to events in Lima."

More than 150 people died in the Peruvian capital on Thursday during prison riots that were brought under control by the Armed Forces.

The spokesman for the Norwegian Embassy could not explain the reasons why the Norwegian Government decided to call its prime minister back.

Several Socialist International politicians who will be present at the Lima meeting have met in Caracas. One of them is Willy Brandt, who has already left for the Peruvian capital after making a stopover in Caracas.

USSR'S GORBACHEV REPORTEDLY TO VISIT 'NEXT YEAR'

PA210247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will make an official visit to Mexico next year, according to a report from the local newspaper NOVEDADES, which cited President Miguel de La Madrid as its source.

"That is correct," the Mexican president said, when asked about the visit in a taped interview with U.S. television reporters on Monday, which will be broadcast in Mexico this weekend.

According to the source, President de La Madrid said that former Mexican Presidents Luis Echeverria Alvarez (1970-76) and Jose Lopez Portillo (1976-82) had visited the USSR, and he added: "I think it is time those visits are reciprocated."

Gorbachev's visit to Mexico, Argentina, Cuba, and Venezuela has been announced unofficially, according to dispatches from Moscow, which cite credible sources.

EDITORIAL STRONGLY REJECTS HELMS' STATEMENTS

PA210319 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Senator Helms" Nonsense"]

[Text] It would be unjust and unobjective to blame the citizens of North Carolina who elected Jesse Helms as their senator for this character's singular behavior. No one an be blamed for not noticing that Helms, whose innocuous image is seen in newspapers and on television, is insane, a lunatic. Incidents such as Helms' election are, in any case, inevitable errors in the very respectable U.S. bipartisan democracy.

Fortunately, even the position of senator in the strongest country in the world is not enough to make extraordinary hoaxes such as those the imaginative Helms is trying to make his country's public swallow regarding the Mexican elections in 1982, seem serious or credible.

The victory of the government party's presidential candidate was so clear and unobjectionable that the opposition parties immediately accepted it. Helms' preposterous statement cannot stand up even to simple information such as this: According to the election certificates of July 1982, there were no claims from any party, not even the National Action Party [PAN]. Perhaps the PAN leaders are right when they say that statements such as Helms' cannot injure Mexico's sovereignty. They do not say this only because no credit whatsoever can be given a McCarthyite for whom the truth is worth nothing when it comes to discrediting those who are considered foes.

Helms' statements bring to mind, because of their absurdity, those incredible attacks by the Mexican ultraconservative Prieto Laurens who denied, for example, that the Soviets had the atomic bomb at the beginning of the 1950's.

If Senator Helms continues along these same lines, it will no longer be necessary for anyone in our country to bother with him. However, Helms is not a solitary accident. There are other ultraright-wing officials who, from the highest levels of the U.S. Government, continue to prepare new preposterous and unfriendly bills against Mexico. One of them is Erberd Temple, director of the U.S. National Guard, an official who, disappointed perhaps by the Border Patrol's inability to stop the flow of illegal aliens, has proposed that the U.S. Army take the matter into its hands and militarize the border.

Upon pointing out Temple's intentions, Antonio Rodriguez, director of the Pro-Visas and Rights for the Undocumented Coalition, [Coalicion Pro Viasas y Derechos Para los Indocumentados], reported the appearance of small racist groups throughout the Reagan administration who have directed their actions against the Mexicans who cross the border in search of employment. These small groups, along with extremists such as Temple and liars such as Helms, give a good idea of what is desired for our country in certain circles close to the Reagan administration.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT NOTES U.S. CRITICISM OF HELMS

FL211312 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0434 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today underscored the importance it attributes to the political separation adopted by the U.S. State Department in reference to the negative statements on the Mexican political system made by Republican Senator Jesse Helms.

A spokesman for the Foreign Secretariat commented favorably on the State Department's public criticism of Senator Helms. The State Department said there is no reason whatsoever to believe these charges, and there has never been any basis to support these accusations.

The spokesman expressed the Foreign Secretariat's satisfaction with the friendly spirit reflected in the statements made by the U.S. State Department and Senate. This corresponds, said the spokesman, to the statements made by President Miguel de La Madrid calling for dignified and productive treatment, which leads to positive results.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON POLICY OF NONINTERVENTION

FL211246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0459 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said today that the countries of the Contadora and the Support Groups are convinced that it is imperative to reach a political solution in Central America based on the principle of nonintervention, which should be respected by all the parties involved.

The foreign secretary said Mexicao categorically rejects any concept of assumed tolerated intervention. He said diplomacy has always allowed for negotiation, conciliation, mediation, and good skills, which, he added, do not allow for illegal interference in the domestic affairs of other states. Sepulveda Amor spoke during a dinner for Argentine Ambassador Dr Roberto Facundo Suarez and his wife in honor of the conclusion of his diplomatic service in Mexico.

AMBASSADOR CALLS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

FL211222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0448 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Once again Mexico has called on the international community to adopt urgent measures imposing obligatory sanctions to eradicate the inhumane system of apartheid practiced by the South African racist regime. The Foreign Secretariat reported that the call was made by Mexican Ambassador Luis Villoro, representative to the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa which concluded its sessions in Paris, France.

During his speech, Villoro said apartheid is the negation of man by man and the antithesis of the principles on which the United Nations is founded. The ambassador called on industrialized countries to strictly comply with the resolutions of the UN organs which recommended to member-states that they suspend all relations with the South African Government which brutally repressed the Black population of Soweto 10 years ago.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

FL201457 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Three new public servants have been appointed by presidential decree at the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat.

Raul Mendoza was appointed senior officer; Jose Scalli, customs director; and Hildegard Rohen, personal secretary of Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petriccioli. They are replacing Juan Foncerrada Moreno, Victor Garcia Lizama, and Gustavo Mohar Berancourt, respectively.

SOVEREIGNTY PRIORITY OF GENEVA GATT TALKS

FL202028 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0445 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- During the round of conversation in Geneva on Mexico's joining GATT, Mexico will seek to have the protocol limited to what the Constitution establishes and to the laws that protect the exercise of sovereignty and the authority of the state.

Senators Raul Salinas Lozano and Miguel Borge Martin, who are in Geneva with Under Secretary of Commerce Luis Bravo Aguilera, said it was their goal that Mexico be favored by GATT, in which 90 countries participate, with 31 more applying its mechanisms.

They said they will issue a call for international credit institutions to cooperate closely and permanently in the interest of Mexican economic development. They reiterated that there is no political, social, or economic objection to the Mexican Government's negotiating with GATT members on the terms that most suit the national interest.

CONFLICTING REPORTS CONTINUE ON CONFISCATED ARMS

PA210134 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] International reports on the destination of the weapons confiscated by Panamanian authorities on the Danish ship Pia Vesta on Wednesday changed today, following information from U.S. intelligence reports and sources and from the shipping company that operates the cargo ship. In fact, U.S. intelligence sources have said that the weapons were destined for leftist guerrilla groups in Peru.

Nevertheless, Sven Anderson, president of the shipping company, said today in Copenhagen that the Soviet-made weapons and war materiel were destined for the Salvadoran Government. According to U.S. sources, which preferred to remain unidentified, the Pia Vesta transitted the Panama Canal on 12 May en route to Peru, where it remained anchored off the Peruvian coast for several days. The report says that the ship was apparently waiting for a fishing boat that was expected to pick up the cargo, but something happened, and the delivery was never made.

Given the situation, they decided to return; the confiscation was carried out in Panama. The cargo includes 32 trucks, 3,000 AK-47 rifles, and 3,000 RPG-18 rocket launchers -- all Soviet-made. According to the shipping company's report, they were scheduled to deliver the cargo to a Salvadoran representative at the port of Balboa.

U.S. DENIES CHARGES 'INSTIGATED' BY GOVERNMENT

PA201925 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Today, the U.S. Administration insisted that the accusations against the head of Panama's National Defense Forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, "were not instigated by the U.S. Government."

James Michel, principal deputy assistant secretary of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs and member of the House of Representative's Select Committee of Narcotics Abuse and Control, stated that "it is not government policy to promote such reports in the newspapers."

Last week THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that according to U.S. Administration and intelligence sources, Noriega was involved in money laundering, drug trafficking, gun running, and spying for Cuba. The Panamanian Government then requested a "clarification" of these attacks, which were replied to by U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis. The diplomat said that it is the intention of the U.S. Government to continue collaborating with the Panamanian authorities in the fight against drugs, not to speculate about such information.

Michel admitted that the accusations are "serious," but said they should not prevent a "forging ahead" in the cooperation between the two countries, which has "not been superficial." He said: "There is cooperation in the destruction and fumigation of the marijuana crops in Panama... one of the most successful countries in seizing drugs by both sea and air." Michel insisted that "the Government of Panama must understand that this is not an issue between the two countries. It is a problem of a newspaper. It involves an article in a daily, not government policy."

Charles Rangel, a Democrat and chairman of the committee, asked how the administration could possibly not know what sources were used by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Neither Michel nor any of the other officials present could clear up the congressman's doubts. They said that the reports were not supplied by their departments. The principal deputy assistant secretary said: "I have no information that there was any intention to encourage the publication of this article."

Rangel asked the officials to explain why Congress has lately been hearing accusations against the Contadora Group member-countries (Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela), one after the other.

In addition to the attacks against the Panamanian military chief, U.S. officials last month accused Mexican authorities of corruption, "ineffectiveness," and "incompetence" in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Michel stated: "Obviously" we have an interest in the Contadora peace process, and "we understandably support its implementation," but "we do not encourage anyone to punish the leaders of these countries." Soon afterward the congressman told the media: "We do not know where these accusations stem from. We shall wait for the next country." Rangel added: "If this is a strategy, it is not the best one."

OPPOSITION LEADERS CALL FOR NORIEGA'S REMOVAL

PA200432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0403 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Panama City, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- More than 1,000 people gathered [on 19 June] in front of the attorney general's office, where the relatives of former guerrilla member Hugo Spadafora formally announced that General Manuel Antonio Noriega is "involved" in his murder.

"Noriega's dictatorship has closed all the doors of justice for us, and we have come to the conclusion that justice will never prevail without democracy in Panama," Winston Spadafora stated.

During the event, which included the attendance of the presidents of the opposition Christian Democratic and Panamenist Parties, the people shouted, "Noriega, you tyrant, your end is near," among other slogans.

Arnulfo Arias Madrid, 84, Panamenist leader, who has been president of Panama three times and is currently the strongest opposition leader, indicated: "Morally speaking, Noriega is dead already. He will be physically dead soon." He added: "I can see very clearly that soon the boys will rise up in the National Guard and will evict the drug traffickers." The demonstrators cheered Arias Madrid as "the true president of Panama," elected in the 1984 elections which the opposition terms "fraudulent."

Christian Democratic Party President Ricardo Arias Calderon said: "Noriega will pass into history accused of the most serious charges in Panama's history." Regarding the THE NEW YORK TIMES charges, Calderon said: "Although we knew it already, these charges disclosed that the U.S. Government has backed the Panamanian Government, fully aware of its faults." Arias Calderon also said: "We do not ask the United States to make our democracy for us. We do demand, however, that it cease its support for the military dictatorship and tell the whole truth regarding the military leaders' illegal activities."

According to Arias Calderon, "in alphabetical order, Noriega of Panama comes after Marcos of the Philippines."

"The time has arrived for responsible officers and troops to recognize a new chief of the National Guard and to do so soon," Arias Calderon said. The demonstration proceeded without any incidents.

Calderon Speech Criticized

PA202242 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Upper Case passages published in English]

[Text] The speech delivered by Ricardo Arias Calderon [president of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC,] at yesterday's minimeeting -- during which the name of the doctor-guerrilla Hugo Spadafora was used for political purposes with his relatives' consent -- has been strongly criticized by the community, particularly by Catholic circles and civic clubs.

Ariab Calderon finally took off his mask and requested a "Panamanian bloodbath," but "NO MADE IN U.S.A."

He strongly criticized the United States for "trying to export democracy to us," and said that "the Panamanian democracy should be forged in the Panamanian style, with much Panamanian sweat and blood, and NO MADE IN U.S.A."

On 1 May, during the XVI Eucharist Supper, Archbishop of Panama Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath asked Panamanian politicians to "demolish the walls of hatred and personal interests that divide us so that we can shake hands look each other in the face, open our hearts, and become a single people, a single man of Christ."

During his speech, Arias Calderon virtually called the civic club leaders cowards for not being present at the political meeting. Arias Calderon then predicted: "Their consciences will bother them tonight." He also extended an invitation to participate in the march organized by the civic clubs that will take place next week, which the participants found puzzling.

Regarding Arnulfo Arias, he said that "he has already fulfilled his duty and has made all the necessary sacrifices as a politician, considering his advanced age."

In conclusion, and in the opinion of some observers, the meeting was a comical event, in which the main actor was the aged leader Arnulfo Arias. The only one who had no fun was Arias Calderon, who became frustrated when he realized how ridiculous he looked and then, showing all his fury and hatred, decided to insult the civic club leaders and the United States.

CHIRIQUI BOARD DEMANDS NORIEGA'S REMOVAL

PA221703 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jun 86 p 1

[By Wilfredo Justavino]

[Excerpts] David, Chiriqui -- The Civic Political Coordinating Board of Chiriqui [Coordinadora Civico Politica de Chiriqui] has demanded the immediate removal of the commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces for the time that it takes to investigate the charges that U.S. newspapers have presented against him.

At the same time, the Coordinating Board announced actions in the provinces to create the necessary awareness "now that Panama's prestige and integrity are at their lowest level due to the activities of he who exercises real power in the country."

At the end of a meeting convened to analyze the delicate national situation, the Coordination Board, which represents the Opposition Democratic Alliance and the civic fronts of the Province of Chiriqui, released a communique demanding that the attorney general's office and the Legislative Assembly carry out a thorough investigation of the charges of drug trafficking, espionage, complicity in the murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora, and supplying weapons to guerrilla groups in friendly countries that have been presented against General Manuel A. Noriega.

In the first reaction that THE NEW YORK TIMES report elicits in Chiriqui, the civic and political groups asked the people of Chiriqui to identify with the demands presented to those in charge of safeguarding justice in Panama.

The strong statement is signed by Dr Sergio Anguizola and Emilio de Leon for Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement]; Jose Domingo Torres and Camilo Brenes for the Christian Democratic Party; Edgar de Puig, Harmodio Barrina, Narino Perez, and Orlando Guintero for the Authentic Panamenist Party; Erick Fidel Santamaria, Jose A. Rodriguez and Miguel B. Sanchez for the Civic Front of Chiriqui; and Carlos Secchi and Milagros Sanchez for the Independent Youth Movement [Movimiento Independiente de Jovenes].

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, DEMAND ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

PA220334 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 21 Jun 86 pp 28, 2

[By Victor de la Hoz]

[Text] EXTRA has determined that street protests could continue in Colon next week unless the government finds solutions for the province's tragic situation. Yesterday morning students from the IPTC [nor further identified], the Abel Bravo secondary schools, and the University Regional Center blocked the entrance to the city with a huge truck for 4 hours, isolating the province. The Colon students have been staging street protests for 5 days and demanding immediate solutions by the Central Government for the city's various social and economic problems.

After removing the roadblock, the secondary school and university students marched toward the governor's office, where they hurled stones at the offices and shouted slogans against President Delvalle. This caused the intervention of Defense Forces members, who scattered the demonstrators. In view of the street disturbances, shops were closed until early in the afternoon. No detentions or injuries as a result of yesterday's violent actions have been reported. EXTRA learned that the students made up their minds to protest when the president of the Republic did not attend a meeting at the governor's office Thursday. Instead, he sent Housing Minister Roberto Velasquez. This angered the student, and they rejected the intermediary because they had demanded Delvalle's presence.

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL DISCUSSES CONDITIONS FOR CONTADORA

PA201715 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] All arms negotiations must be finished prior to the signing of the [Contadora] peace act so that there is, to begin with, a moral commitment that later would also become a legal commitment, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has stated. Otherwise, he noted, the peace act would be worthless, because if a difficult issue such as armaments is left for discussion after the signing, those negotiations could go on forever because there are many reasons for not reaching an agreement on that.

He said that the best moment for putting on some pressure so that the parties come to an agreement is, precisely, the moment of signing, and for this reason we think that some aspects of the act must be seen as a commitment at the moment of signing the act. The proposal of establishing a table of strength appraisals was for the purpose of establishing the amount of arms that each country could have and of promoting a state of armament equality among the nations of the area.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said in this regard that the new Contadora Act contains this proposition but it also includes subjective elements such as the degree of security that a country feels it requires and the expenditures-gross national product ratio, which places no limit on the donated weapons a country may receive.

Madrigal Nieto made it clear that the reason for limiting armaments is not for economic reasons but for the purpose of achieving peace. The minister noted: Costa Rica in no way wants to drown or lay siege to Nicaragua. What we want, he added, is to open a negotiating door leading to its democratization, but we have not seen that type of opening in Nicaragua yet.

The act does call for a democratization process in the area, especially in Nicaragua, but it does it in a very vague way -- by pointing to a series of philosophical principles. It is necessary to be more specific on this, the foreign minister said. As long as there is no possibility of setting deadlines for compliance with a series of actions necessary for forming democratic infrastructures in Nicaragua and in the other countries of the area, it will be very difficult to find peace, the minister said.

The peace process in Central America is not limited to there being more or fewer weapons, to strictly war actions, or to a cessation of the violence, the foreign minister said. We are convinced, he noted, that peace is an all-inclusive value that can have support only in a democratic environment. We are convinced that peace must be viewed as the people's way of life. The minister noted: This is why, as far as Costa Rica is concerned, it is essential that there be verification of compliance with political commitments at the expiration of each deadline. In the search for democracy and peace it is perfectly natural that sovereignty be somewhat shared, and this is what the Contadora Act seeks; that the countries, limiting their sovereignty somewhat, contribute effectively to peace in the region, the foreign minister said.

Madrigal Nieto made this statement when referring to questions by some people that actions of this nature are viewed as interventionist. Referring to the Contadora Act, he said that the entire document is conceived on the proposition that the countries that compose that group, as well as others, can supervise, make suggestions and changes, and put limits on activities.

PLN DELEGATION NAMED FOR SI CONGRESS IN PERU

PA222336 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Former President Daniel Oduber leads the National Liberation Party (PLN) delegation which departs today for Lima, Peru, to participate in the Socialist International Congress which will be held this week. He is accompanied by Rolando Araya Monge, Elias Shadid, Alfonso Estevanovich, Enrique Carrera, and Ricardo Castro.

EL SALVADOR

REBEL LEADERS, RIVERA Y DEMAS MEET ON TALKS

PA212304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas met with the San Salvador archbishop in Mexico City on 20 June to plan the resumption of the dialogue with the Salvadoran Government, rebel sources stated here today. As the intermediary, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas delivered the proposal of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on a third meeting between the government and the guerrillas, according to an FMLN-FDR communique. They pointed out, however: "It is remarkable that Duarte's message does not propose a date, although in his original announcement and later statements he suggested the possibility of holding the meeting in late July or early August."

The FMLN stressed its hopes that the Salvadoran Government can "fill this gap through the established channels as soon as possible." The guerrillas added: "Our fronts reiterated to the intermediary our willingness to continue the dialogue process for a political solution. The dialogue was unilaterally interrupted by the government in November 1984." Furthermore, they said that, nevertheless, the FMLN-FDR insisted that the "next dialogue meeting be held in San Salvador and at the highest level."

Duarte Comments

PA210204 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt of statement by President Jose Napoleon Duarte followed by news conference with unidentified reporters at the Geothermal Research Center of the Lempa River Hydroelectrical Executive Commission on 20 June -- recorded, broadcast in process]

[Excerpt] ...and we go out to meet them anywhere. And we say, gentlemen, we did not achieve anything, there is no solution. What happens from then on? The talks are so delicate that we cannot kill that instrument. We must breathe life into it. We must support it. I realize that you have been doing just that, and we have done a good job. You have tried to keep the Contadora Group document and effort alive, so that they do not die. Contadora is a good forum. We feel the same way about the talks. They should not die because they are good forums.

And so this is the strategy which I have publicly and openly proposed. This is the proposal I wanted to make so that the talks turn into a good thing. Obviously, you will listen to statements by political and armed guerrilla sectors reflecting a negative attitude.

You have listened to them say that I am doing this because according to some, I am weak or that I am [word indistinct], and still others say that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is doing this for propaganda purposes. All these statements are negative or selfish. I believe that the important thing all of us must understand is how we can achieve peace. Each one of us, including you newsmen, have the moral obligation with our people to help in finding the path towards peace.

For that reason, I ask for your understanding and support for the talks. We know that it is not easy. We know that we cannot achieve a solution overnight. However, we must also know that we have to strive for peace. This is what I am doing, and will continue to do. I will continue seeking all the formulas that come to my mind to find peace. All right?

[Reporter] When, where, and who will participate in the meeting [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] I do not know that, because that will depend on the talks held by Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas. He will tell me when he knows. I have made my proposal. If the armed rebels agree, then the mechanisms will be established. In the meantime, we still do not know.

[Reporter] Mr President, will you participate?

[Duarte] It depends. It depends on what is worked out. There could be task forces to make a point-by-point study, or to establish a preliminary meeting on what points will be discussed. To begin with, I see commissions to seek and discuss each point at length. In sum, there are different modes. I cannot tell you, because I do not know, what will be the mode that we will definitively choose. I have proposed that in order to be effective, the talks must be sincere, open -- meaning without any sort of inhibitions. They should be like the talks we held in Esquipulas with Daniel Ortega. At first, there was a bit of tension, or protocol. Then, we said, let us speak frankly; look, Mr Ortega, and so on and so forth, and he would say, but look, and so on and so forth. We began to speak frankly then. Since we were speaking honestly, a number of things began to come out which opened the door for future meetings to discuss the Central American problems. I believe that we can do the same thing here. I am doing that with all sectors, that is, private enterprise, political parties, everybody.

FDR-FMLN Communique

PA220224 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0138 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] FDR-FMLN Communique to the Salvadoran people and the international community:

1. On 20 June 1986 representatives from our fronts met in Mexico with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, who is the mediator in the dialogue process.

2. Msgr Rivera y Damas presented to us the official position of Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte regarding the realization of the third meeting between our forces and the government.

3. It is interesting, however, that Engineer Duarte's message did not establish dates or meeting periods although in his initial announcement and later statements he had suggested the possibility of holding the meetings at the end of July or beginning of August. We hope that Engineer Duarte will fill this void as soon as possible by the established means.

4. Our fronts reiterated to the mediator our willingness to continue the dialogue in search of a political solution, which was broken unilaterally by the government in November 1984. We also reiterated our adherence to the agreements made at the meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo, and consequently are willing to make an agreement on issues such as the place, date, agenda, and procedures for the continuation of the dialogue.

5. The La Palma and Ayagualo agreements clearly established that the dialogue meetings are to discuss the points of view and the proposals made by either side.

6. The representatives of our fronts reiterated to the mediator that the next dialogue meeting should be held in San Salvador, and that it should be at the highest levels on both sides.

San Salvador, 21 June 1986

DUARTE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY, DIALOGUE

PA201416 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] On 18 June President Jose Napoleon Duarte flatly denied that new taxes or a new devaluation of the Salvadoran currency are being considered.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, is it true or false that a new currency devaluation and new taxes are being considered?

[Duarte] It is absolutely false. No new devaluation has been considered. I will analyze the situation every 6 months to correct what must be corrected and strengthen the country's economic process. This is my duty and my task. The rumor about devaluations or new taxes is absolutely false. It is very important for the news media not to contribute to confusion and fear. If we all want to save the country, we all should be positive rather than negative. This is why I ask the news media, particularly Canal Doce, to broadcast hope rather than frustration.

[Reporter] It has been said that the IMF has been pressuring you into devaluing the national currency. This was said in a paid advertisement.

[Duarte] Look, this has been occurring all the time. You might remember that since 1979, when we assumed office (?from) the junta of the government, there have been stances of the [words indistinct] to establish what we might term economically-oriented criteria that sometimes clash with reality. I cannot ever make a decision to simply correct economic problems. The people's needs should be considered simultaneously. I will give an example. Once the currency has been devalued, it would be logical for flour to cost twice, three times, or four times the current cost. Yet is was necessary to subsidize this product, although subsidizing represents a policy in opposition to an economically-oriented policy. But I could not permit some of the most vital things to cost more. The raising of salaries, as was done at the outset of the economic changes implemented on 21 January when we raises salaries, is also not in line with the policy proposed by organizations and technicians. They say a recession is needed so the costs do not go up [words indistinct]. Yet I cannot permit the people to suffer. I try to find ways to have them suffer less.

[Reporter] Mr President, is there anything new on the dialogue?

[Duarte] Well, we are working on this. We have met with Msgr Rivera y Damas. I think he said during his homily that he had met with me. We have held preliminary talks. Later, we will make efforts so that we can hold a dialogue with a spirit of understanding rather than a spirit of confrontation. Some have asked me some questions, whether I accept this or that. Look, the guerrillas have said this or that, that they do not agree with this or that, that they do not agree with the Constitution. All these things are negative. I do not want to speak about negative things. I want to speak about positive things.

[Reporter] Mr President, members of Congress have said that you seek a third round of talks because you have lost [words indistinct]. Some said the new economic measures sound like a puzzle.

[Duarte] I heard you make this comment over Canal Doce last night. [passage indistinct] Some have interpreted this like that. I feel you must understand that I am not the president to gain or lose prestige. The president's objective is not this. His goal is to confront the problems and settle them. One of the things I promised the people -- and the people know this -- is that I will always make an effort for peace. Look, this is not the first time. We met in Ayagualo and La Palma. Later, members of the two sectors met in Germany, later in Panama. In the case of the kidnapping of my daughter and the mayors, there was a 2-day meeting in Panama City. Later, we met in Peru. Now I speak of a third meeting. I am constantly making efforts to seek peace. Of course, this could not be a mere chance or a mean stance like the one that they have been assuming. [end recording]

FURTHER ON REBEL ATTACK ON 3D INFANTRY BRIGADE

Vides Says Assault Expected

PA210408 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Report by Marco Antonio Guevara]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has said that the attack against San Miguel's 3d Infantry Brigade was to be expected, because the guerrillas wanted to give a show of military force on the eve of the new talks. After a ceremony to swear in 235 recruits at the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center, CITFA, Vides Casanova added that the number of soldiers killed during the attack has risen by three or four more. Howver, the Army's morale continues to be very high, he said.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Does the intelligence unit have anything new on the San Miguel attack?

[Vides] No. Combing operations in the area are continuing. I believe that another three or four soldiers have died, and five more reported to be injured. The situation remains normal. The damaged area at the installations has been cleaned up. We hope to rebuild the dormitories, the area damaged, in a short time.

[Reporter] Were the guerrillas who went in mistaken for recruits?

[Vides] That could be. We do not have precise information. It is almost certain that in these situations, one or two persons who are infiltrated bring back some information. Still, we do not have any precise confirmation based on the information we have gathered.

[Reporter] General, do you think that the rationing of electricity in San Miguel helped the subversives' operation?

[Vides] That is possible. These kinds of actions almost always follow previous sabotages to distract the security forces guarding the area. It could provide them an opportunity to get closer without being seen. Sometimes it happens that when the garrisons' own generators go on, these are the only places lighted in the night. That enables the subversives to launch mortar fire from a distance.

[Reporter] Where were the guerrillas killed, during the Armed Forces' pursuit operation or inside the garrison?

[Vides] The ones we counted were near the garrison. Some were near the first security fence, others a little closer to the area outside. As you realize, there were not more casualties because during an attack of this nature we have to reorganize everything. Commonly, when a pursuit operation is planned there are more casualties.

[Reporter] After this terrorist attack, do you still support talks with the terrorists?

[Vides] Yes. As I was telling you, we had foreseen all of this. Every time there are talks, they conduct an operation before, during, or after the talks in order to show that they still have some military capabilities. They have always done so, and they will continue to do so. We are trying to take all the necessary measures. They have seen that many of their attacks have failed. Even the attack against San Miguel failed. They were only able to attack with mortars from a distance. From a military viewpoint, the operation was not a success. They were unable to seize weapons, capture people, or destroy important installations. Moreover, they were unable to seize control of civilians. [end recording]

Duarte: Dialogue Intact

PA210309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0141 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that the guerrilla attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel "was a failure and will not hamper the dialogue process." Early Wednesday, four FMLN battalions attacked the San Miguel garrison in the country's east with large caliber weapons and caused 253 army casualties, including dead and wounded, rebel sources stated. The Army admitted it sustained 50 casualties and reported the death of 19 rebels. After an apparent 8-month withdrawal, the guerrillas' attack occured with only 20 days [as received] to go before the third dialgoue called by President Duarte to be held early in August.

Duarte pointed out: "Although the process of a dialgoue is difficult because my government and the guerrillas hold opposite positions, we still can find points of agreement." During a press conference held after he opened the Center for Geothermal Research in the capital's outskirts, Duarte said: "The rebels are trying to weaken the dialogue process with these kinds of military actions." He added: "Guerrillas do not want dialogue. They have said they are not willing to lay down their weapons. They do not accept the Constitution, elections, democracy, and the government and do not regard as legitimate the established power." The president said: "This means that they do not want a dialogue; they only want to impose themselves by force."

1st FMLN Communique

PA191603 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Communique No 1 on the "Commander Yaneth Samour, on the March to Victory We Avenge Your Blood" operation, issued by the FMLN General Command on 19 June -- all numbers as heard]

[Text] At 0000 on this Thursday, 19 June, four battalions of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, the Commander Clelia Northern Group and the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group, backed by support weapons columns, jointly with a column of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment and the Dagoberto Soto Urban Group, carried out the "Commander Yaneth Samour, on the March to Victory We Avenge Your Blood" operation.

This operation is named after a companera who was captured, declared missing, and murdered by the Duarte dictatorship. National guardsmen captured Commander Yaneth Samour together with companera Maximina Reyes. Then they were turned over to Colonels Staben and Mendez, who kept the case in their hands, subjecting these companeras to cruel torture. Colonel Mauricio Staben first ordered that Commander Samour's leg be cut off and then one of her hands in order to force her to supply information and as cowardly vengeance for the execution of Colonel Monterrosa.

These two companeras were murdered and buried by national guardsmen near Chinameca.

Countless requests were made that the lives of Samour and Reyes and their rights as prisoners be respected. These efforts included petitions to Bishops Rivera y Damas and Rosas Chavez, who refused to intercede, or at least report the case responding to the request of the top command and engineer Duarte to keep silent. During the negotiations to release Guadalupe Duarte, Duarte admitted to a foreign mediator that the two companeras had been killed.

Samour and Reyes maintained proud and heroic behavior by not giving any information to the enemy and rejecting proposals to betray the people's interests.

We recognize commander Samour's death and pay homage to her heroic death, but we will not cease our demand for justice for her and all the patriots who are missing.

The operation carried out by our forces consisted of a widespread maneuver which included the participation of four battalions. This operation involved an annihilation attack on and assault on the installations of the 3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters in San Miguel. We used a mortar battery, 90-mm cannons, and RPG-7 rocket launchers in this attack.

2. Attack on positions north of the 3d Brigade which are part of its peripheral defense.

3. Attack on El Papayal microwave installations by a battalion reinforced with support weapons in order to destabilize the enemy's communications and antenna. We used heavy 50-cal machineguns, 81-mm mortars, one 90-mm cannon, and RPG-7 rocket launchers in this attack.

When we drafted this first communique at 0230, the attack continued and we were holding positions inside the 3d Brigade garrison. Many casualties had been inflicted on the enemy, who desperately asked for air support and received that from a type 47 gunship and helicopters with rocket launchers which were firing over densely populated areas in the outskirts of San Miguel.

This strategic FMLN operation against the main garrison of the eastern region and the headquarters of the region's strategic command has occurred only a few hours after the top command put a quiet end to another well-announced and useless operation in northern Morazan in which its troops, after sustaining 195 casualties, withdrew without accomplishing anything but their own disaster.

The top command has been putting a quiet end to the "Phoenix" operation in Guazapa, "Chavez Carreno" in Chalatenango, and the one in northern Morazan seeking to give the impression that they are still underway, when the truth is that its troops could not resist and withdrew from the areas.

The attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade was carried out a few hours after the top command kept the elite Arce, Atonal, Atlacetl, Bracamonte, Paratroopers, and part of the Belloso Battalions operating in the eastern region. This means that almost all the elite forces were there because it kept only part of the Belloso Battalion in the Guazapa area.

This demonstrates the uselessness of the operations and shows that the Army cannot stop our strategic plans for expansion of the way, attrition, destabilization, and strategic blows to vital positions. The FMLN maintains the initiative. We impose the war pace and we use our forces in the way and at the time we want. We wear the enemy out, accumulating forces and progress. The Army military activity is a combination of repression of the people. It seeks to justify the continuation of the U.S. aid, the bulky budgets, and the millionaire robbery by the high command.

This action today, 19 June, against the 3d Infantry Brigade garrison, is a reminder to the Duartist government that we are willing to have dialogue, but we will never lay down the arms. Peace will never be possible without social justice. There will never be peace. We are not willing to participate in dialogue and repression maneuvers against the workers. We want to have a dialogue taking into account all demands of the people, supported with our rifles. Duarte seeks to use the dialogue to conceal the packaged swindle, the missing people, the political prisoners, and the repression against the workers' strikes. We will not take a step backwards and demand respect for the people's demands.

The strategic operation carried out today has a tremendous significance for us, because its completion required a great support and people's participation for many days. This means a high quality step, which, united with the many guerrillas and militia contingents which are being organized and are operating throughout the national territory, make up a strong and dreadful step towards victory.

In the next few hours we will issue Communique No 2 of operation "Yaneth Samour, on the March to Victory We Avenge Your Blood." In Communique No 2 we will provide more information on this operation. Here, and concluding this Communique No 1, we confirm the success of the main and secondary missions of this plan. Our forces took over the 3d Infantry Brigade garrison and have caused many casualties and much material damage. We repeat, our forces took over the 3d Infarntry Brigade garrison and have inflicted many casualties and much material damage. Because the blood of the patriots is never forgotten, Commander Yaneth Samour, on the march to victory, we avenge your blood. Revolution or death, we will win.

General Command of the FMLN

Commanders Roberto Roca, Shafik Jorge Handall, Leonel Gonzalez, Ferman Cienfuegos, Joaquin Villalobos

El Salvador, 19 June 1986

FMLN Communique

PA191954 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Communique No 2 on the "Commander Yaneth Samour, on the March to Victory We Avenge Your Blood" operation, issued by the FMLN General Command on 19 June]

[Text] Initial reports from Commanders Raul, Javier, Jeremias, Alfredo, Plutarco,and Leoncio Pinchinte, who were in charge of the battalions and zone forces that carried out the attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters from six different directions, have supplied the initial results of the overall maneuver.

The reports are the following:

1. Our forces maintained their attack on El Papayal until 0400, inflicting casualties and damaging the microwave antennas.

2. The following towns are seized: Chapeltique, Yamabal, and Sensembra, and fighting was continuing at 0800 in Yamabal and Sensembra.

3. Our forces dislodged the peripheral defense of the 3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters in Agua Santa, 5 km north of the 3d Brigade, killing and wounding enemy troops.

4. The main direction of the annihilation attack on and assault of the installations of the 3d Brigade was totally successful because our forces seized control of the installations for 4 hours. The enemy forces that survived the initial attack fled in disarray and gathered in two places: the southern gate on the Pan-American Highway, and the rest of them sought refuge in the former garrison known as The Forrest which is now a military hospital.

Our forces, using fire and demolition charges, completely destroyed or partially destroyed the barracks of all the brigade's battalions and other installations, which make up a total of more than 10 buildings. We destroyed three buildings which lodge the [name indistinct] batallion, two buildings which lodge the Leon Battalion, and two larger buildings which lodge the Atlacatl amd Cobra Battalions.

According to initial reports, the casualties inflicted in the attack on the brigade amount to 211, including the dead and wounded, inside the garrison, and 42 casualties in the rest of the attacks of this maneuver. Therefore, according to an initial report there were 253 dead and wounded troops.

Our forces kept the brigade under their control for approximately 4 hours, during which time they destroyed three helicoptors on the ground. These helicoptors were inside the garrison. We also destroyed the offices of the U.S. training personnel, and possibly there are some of them who were killed or wounded.

It was fully confirmed that, in this attack, we killed from four to six helicoptor pilots stationed at the 3d brigade. We repeat: It was fully confirmed that four to six helicopter pilots stationed at the 3d Infantry Brigade died in this attack.

As a result of this attack we destroyed more tan 300 M-16 rifles and dozens of support weapons inside the installations. They were left useless as a result of the fire and the explosions.

According to initial reports, our forces recovered the following war materiel which was all that was in good shape: 1 90-mm canon, 1 M-60 machine gun, 55 M-16 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, 2 TRT-77 military communications radios, communications equipment of the 3d Infantry Brigade's command post, important intelligence information from the files of the garrison's command, and other military supplies. Our forces withdrew from the installations at 0400 today after fulfilling their mission completely.

Colonel Mendez, the brigade commander, was not inside the garrison at the time of the attack, and this allowed him to survive the [words indistinct] attack, whose mission was to kill or capture him.

At 0900 today columns of smoke are still coming out of the 3d Infantry Brigade. Coprefa is probably already trying to see what it can do to at least decrease the harsh nature of our blows which, due to their strength and effectiveness, have already caused great commotion and demoralization among the puppet Armed Forces. Inside the 3d Brigade we left the (?undeniable) signs that our forces occupied and destroyed most of the garrison, and if this isn't true let the media go to the site of the incident and let them be allowed to watch the destruction.

For our part, we admit that 12 companeros heroically died in combat, but we will give more details on them in the next few hours.

Because the blood of patriots is never forgotten.

Commander Yaneth Samour, on the march to victory we avenge your blood!

FMLN General Command

HONDURAS SANCTIONS OPERATIONS ON DISPUTED BORDER

PA202335 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Honduran and Salvadoran Armed Forces have agreed to coordinate actions to prevent the FMLN guerrillas from operating in the territories under dispute by the two countries. This was reported by the commander of Detachment No 4 of Morazan.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The Honduran Army is cooperating with the Salvadoran Army, allowing its troops entry into the territories under dispute, better known as pocket territories, Lieutenant Colonel Maruicio Ernesto Vargas, commander of detachment No 4 of Morazan, reported today. Interviewed over the telephone, the military commander said that the Honduran and Salvadoran Armed Forces have met to coordinate actions.

[Vargas] We met to coordinate actions. The peace treaty expressly prohibits both countries' entry into the territories now under dispute or litigation, without the written consent of the two parties.

The Honduran Army and Government consented to our entry, but these entries are restricted to brief, rapid-deployment operations, during which we can stay in the area for short periods of time. However, we cannot station men in the area, primarily because this area is currently under litigation in The Hague.

The two Armies are indeed coordinating their actions and cooperating with one another. And yes, it is a fact that the rebels use the pocket territories as a safehouse, rearguard, or base of operations.

[Reporter] Lt Col Vargas also reported on clashes in the volcano range area on 16 June.

[Vargas] The Jose Manuel Arce Battalion's infiltration patrols overcame a rebel column in Las Trojas, approximately 4 or 5 km from the border. A heavy clash ensued. This was on the afternoon of 16 June. Sporadic clashes took place in other areas.

[Reporter] Some 3,000 troops, with air and artillery support, began the "Heroes of Joateca" military operation in northern Morazan on 12 May [as heard]. According to Vargas, they have inflicted 55 dead and 14 wounded on the rebels so far, while the Army has reported 14 dead and 28 wounded. He added that the troops discovered a guerrilla camp containing 15 bodies of presumed rebels. The troops dismantled 43 camps, 14 weapon caches, and a clandestine field hospital. [end recording]

HONDURAS

LOPEZ CONTRERAS DISCUSSES RESPONSE TO CONTADORA

PA210207 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- After saying that "tensions between Honduras and Nicaragua have decreased substantially," Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras announced yesterday that Honduras is preparing a document that contains a response to the document presented by the Contadora Group, with which our country is not in accord because it does not satisfy security needs. The foreign minister said that Honduras has decided against accepting the proposal of the Contadora Group, because "although the group has resolved the basic aspects of the Central American conflict, it has not achieved an agreement in regard to the issues of mutual cooperation and security.: Lopez Contreras explained that what has happened so far in the negotiations is a sort of "impasse," but the causes of the tension have not been mentioned, because to deal with them "a great deal of caution and thought is needed."

On 6 June the Contadora Group informed the Central American countries of its "inability to continue making efforts to achieve peace in the region" and regard" and presented to the countries a new document on which the five Central American foreign ministers will make a statement within the next few days. Asked if it is true that the counterrevolutionaries have a "new Nicaragua" in Honduran territory, the foreign minister said: "That is false according to the information I have at hand."

A report in the U.S. newspaper THE MIAMI HERALD, republished by a local newspaper recently, maintained that the contras have practically put in place "a new Nicaragua" in Honduras. "This is false according to our information," Lopez Contreras reiterated.

Upon referring to the accusations against Honduran Armed Forces officers by a U.S. congressman, the foreign minister said: "It falls to the Armed Forces to clear those accusations up, but I understand that this has already been done." "These kinds of reports and accusations have emerged within a very violent political framework in the United States," the foreign minister said, referring to the play of political interests between the Congress and President Reagan, based mainly upon military aid for the contras" [quotation marks as published].

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPLIES TO CONTADORA

PA211802 Managua International Service in Spanish 1653 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Through a communique signed by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan Government today issued a positive reply to the call issued by the Contadora and Support Groups. Angela Saballos, Foreign Ministry press and information director, will now read the document:

[Begin recording] We are going to read two documents. One of them is the press bulletin of this press office. The other is the letter from the Nicaraguan foreign minister to the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups. Here they are:

The Foreign Ministry Press Relations Department reports to the Nicaraguan people and the international community that the Nicaraguan foreign minister in a note addressed to the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups has given a positive reply to their call for the rapid conclusion of the negotiating process to achieve peace in Central America on the basis of the Contadora Act presented to the Central American foreign minister on 6 June.

Nicaragua, which has always been willing to sign the peace act within the spirit of the Caraballeda Message, believes that the act of 7 June 1986 [date as heard], which was formally presented to the Central American countries by the Contadora Group, constitutes the only instrument that can and should propitiate a rapid and effective conclusion of the negotiating process to achieve peace in Central America.

The Nicaraguan Government hopes that the constructive nature of its reply, which is expressed in concrete steps such as the willingness to present the inventory of the list of military matters to be negotiated and the table of factorization recemmended in the Contadora Act, will encourage the other Central American countries and the U.S. Government to reflect about the need to truly commit themselves to the efforts of the Contadora Group. All of this is in favor of a negotiated political solutioln to the regional crisis which permits us to offer to the Central American peoples an alternative of peace and security in the face of the policies of force, threat, and intervention that today prevail in the area.

The Nicaraguan Government offers its firm and resolute support to the proposals of the Contadora Group and its Support Group contained in the Panama Declaration of 7 June 1986 which express the feelings for peace in Latin America. The following three commitments are especially supported in the declaration:

A. An end to the use of the territory as a base of aggression against other countries;

B. Prohibition of membership in military or political alliances that threaten peace and security in the region;

C. An end to military or logistical support to irregular forces or subversive groups by powers.

Nicaragua deeply laments the negative attitude adopted by some Central American countries and the United States with regard to the proposals of the Contadora Group and it reiterates its firm desire to continue to promote this effort for peace and understanding in Central America, which constitutes the adequate path for the solution of the conflicts. [end recording]

We will now read another communique issued today, Saturday, 21 June, by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that was delivered to the members of the Contadora and Support Groups. Here is journalist Angela Saballos, from the Foreign Ministry to read this important document:

[Begin recording] I am pleased to write Your Excellencies in order to refer to the proposed Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America that was given to the Central American foreign ministers on 7 June during the latest meeting of ministers and that was accompanied by the Panama Declaration and the note explaining the proposed document.

These three important documents constitute the stand of the Contadora and Support Groups on the Central American negotiations. Under the present circumstances, we feel it is opportune to recall that the Contadora Group delivered on 7 September 1984 to the Central American countries a revised version of the document that was the result of heavy consultations and a broad exchange of points of view among all the Central American governements. In a note dated 21 September 1984, the Nicaraguan Government reported to the Contadora countires the Nicaraguan decision to accept in full and to immediately sign, without any modifications, the document presented on 7 September.

After the Nicaraguan Government's acceptance was made public, the U.S. Government launched a strong campaign that sought to prevent the signing of the regional agreement, and thus achieve what they themselves described in a National Security Council document dated 30 October 1984 as the effective blockade of the proposed Contadora Document. This National Secuirty Council document defined the strategy of the U.S. Government to (?hinder) Contadora.

As a result of the rejection of the U.S. pressure and in spite of the fact that the Contadora Group had already officially concluded the discussions on the document, the Contadora Group decided to reopen the negotiations process which has now concluded with the new proposed document presented on 7 June 1986.

It is pointed out by the Contadora Group in its explanatory note dated 6 June that there prevails in Central America -- along with some positive signs -- situations that forecast great deterioration of the conflicts.

Far from cooperating in creating the conditions that will favor the peace efforts, the U.S. Government has intensified its military maneuvers in Honduras, along the Nicaraguan border, and continues to increase its warlike and intervention policy against our country, as is evident in its continuous threats of invasion and its determination to increase the financial and military assistance for the mercenary forces at its service, thus violating international law and the resolution dated 10 May 1984 of the International Court of Justice, as it tries to commit the U.S. Congress in this action that violates the law. All of this shows that the behavior of the U.S. Government has not changed in the sense of having its terrorist policy prevail, in spite of the renewed efforts of the Contadora Group. [end recording]

Dear listeners, you have heard journalist Angela Saballos, official spokesperson for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, announcing today, Saturday, 21 June, an important document sent by the Nicaraguan Government to the members of the Contadora and Support Groups.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CAPTURE OF U.S. CITIZEN

PA211227 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Communique No 59 issued by the Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Directorate in Managua on 20 June]

[Text] The Defense Ministry informs that:

1. On 16 June we captured unharmed a foreign mercenary in a clash on Arranca Cabajo hill, 27 km southwest of Nueva Guinea, Zelaya Department. This mercenary said he left the United States for Costa Rica on 14 February 1985, sent by his top command in that country through LACSA, the Costa Rican airline. In San Jose, he was greeted by a former colonel of the Costa Rican Civil Guard and he identified himself to this former colonel as Lalio Wagner of U.S. citizenship.

2. In due time we will expand on this information on the case of this mercenary who is being investigated by our country's military and security officials.

[Signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry
Issued in Managua on 20 June 1986
Twenty Five Years Later, All Weapons Against Aggression!

IRNA REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Delegation Arrives

LD200855 Tehran IRNA in English 0839 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 20 IRNA -- Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Managua Thursday [19 June] at the head of a high ranking political delegation. Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, vice-president of the National Assembly as well as officials from Iran's Embassy in Managua welcomed Velayati at the airport. During his visit Velayati will hand deliver a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Nicaraguan counterpart Daniel Ortega. International issues particularly forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare and mutual relations will be discussed between Irano-Nicaraguan officials.

Foreign Minister Meets Tinoco

LD210933 Tehran IRNA in English 0858 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, June 21, IRNA -- The Iranian foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, currently here on an official visit, held first round talks with Nicaraguan officials, Friday [20 June]. Velayati, heading a delegation, in his talks with the Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, Victor Tinoco, discussed U.S. plots against Iran and Nicaragua, the forthcoming non-aligned summit and also issued related to Latin American countries. During the meeting it was decided to set up joint commissions to coordinate stances of the two countries in political, economic and international fields.

Meanwhile Velayati who is here at the first leg of his three-nation tour, met and talked with the Nicaraguan minister of culture, Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, Friday and discussed expansion of bilateral cultural relations. Martinez who has travelled twice to Iran in post-revolutionary period and has met Imam Khomeyni, referred to the role of religion in the revolutions of both countries.

Revolutions in Iran and Nicaragua, he told Velayati, showed that divine religions have a revolutionary message and at present people of the world are becoming more aware of the determing role of religion. He added that the trip of the Iran delegation was a proof of the growing relations between the two countries and added that Nicaragua too was engaged in a war imposed by U.S. imperialism. Velayati also referred to the role of religion in revolutions of Iran and Nicaragua and said that if potentials of divine religions are utilized, they would play a major role in liberating people of the world. He further added that both the countries faced similar plots by U.S. imperialism including its support for counterrevolutionaries, imposing economic sanction and war. The foreign minister and his accompanying delegation Fridday laid a wreath of flowers on the tomb of the founder of the Nicaraguan revolution, Carlos Fonseca.

Meeting With Nunez

LD211645 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA -- President of Nicaragua's Council of State (legislature) Carlos Nunez Tellez met with visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Managua Saturday where he told him 'Iran has been a victim of a war of aggression launched by the Iraqi regime.' Tellez also said that Iran like Nicaragua has been subjected to politico-economic pressures by foreign powers, a reference to the common enemies of the two countries.

In response, Velayati extended an invitation to Telelz to pay a visit to Iran and said that the mutual enemies of the two countries have greatly contributed to the consolidation of relations between Iranian and Nicaragua revolutions. Foreign Minister Velayti also told Mr Tellez that Iran's Majlis (Islamic consultative assembly) as well as Nicaragua's parliament both have valuable experience. He furthermore said Islamic Iran welcomed the exchange of parliamentary delegations between the two countries.

The Nicaraguan official expressed his willingness to pay a visit to Tehran and said exchange of Iran-Nicaragua parliamentary delegations would further strengthen relations between the Islamic revolution and Nicaragua. In another meeting, Velayati met and conferred with Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Cooperation Henry Ruiz on issues of mutual interest Saturday.

Meeting With Ortega

LD211451 Tehran IRNA in English 1304 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, June 21, IRNA -- The visiting Iranian foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega here Saturday and delivered a message from President Ali Khamene'i of Iran. Stressing the need for the exchange of visits between officials of the two countries to expand bilateral ties, Ortega expressed his interest to pay a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting the Nicaraguan president outlined the stance of his country vis-a-vis Latin American countries and U.S. imperialist policy in this region. He reiterated that Nicaragua will continue its fight against the U.S. since the U.S. Administration is continuing its support of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. As for the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, Ortega said that Iran had not started the war, adding that his country condemned deployment of chemical weapons.

Meanwhile, Velayati elaborated on Iran's stance towards the forthcoming Harare summit meeting of the non-aligned movement and the movement's further activities. The Iranian foreign minister and his accompanying delegation attended a reception Friday night in which a number of high-ranking Nicaraguan officials were also present. Addressing the guests, the acting foreign miniter of Nicaragua said that the Iranian delegation was visiting his country at a time when the U.S. was exerting utmost efforts to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution. He said the Islamic Republic of Iran was also involved in a war imposed on it, stressing that final victory will be achieved by Iran. The Iranian foreign minister reiterated Iran's full support for the Nicaraguan people and government and added that the people and Government of Iran will always be on the side of the Nicaraguan people.

Foreign Minister Meets Press

LD221131 Tehran IRNA in English 1046 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, June 22, IRNA -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati currently heading a delegation here, held the second round of talks with the Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, Victor Tinoco, Sunday morning [22 June]. During the meeting the two sides reviewed topics discussed in joint economic and international committees as well as a draft of the joint communique.

Meanwhile Velayati attended a press conference Sunday in which he described his talks with Nicaraguan officials as "positive and constructive". He said that the objective of his visit is to hand over a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Ortega and also to exchange views with Nicaraguan officials on ways to confront U.S. plots.

As for the topics of his talks in Managua, Velayati said that expansion of political and economic ties as well as cooperation and coordination of activities at international organizations, especially in the non-aligned movement, were main issues discussed with Nicaragua authorities. He said that exchange of visits between officials of the two countries, signing of trade agreements, export of oil to Nicaragua and import of Nicaraguan goods were ways to further strengthen solidarity between the two nations. He told reporters that the Islamic Republic of Iran can provide inustrial and technical know-how and its experience in the field of commerce at the disposal of Nicaragua.

Asked to comment on Contadora Group, Velayati said that if the group aimed at establishing peace and putting an end to foreign interference in the region, no one should oppose them.

Joint Communique

LD222024 Tehran IRNA in English 1920 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 22, IRNA -- Iran and Nicaragua releast a joint communique Sunday at the conclusion of two-days of talks between Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation led by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati with Nicaraguan officials. The communique was issued simultaneously in Tehran and Managua and deal with the two countries' united stand on the Iraqi imposed war, the Palestinian issue as well as international and Central America topics.

Both sides condemned U.S. imperialist intervention against the Islamic revolution of Iran and the people's revolution of Nicaragua and reaffirmed the inalterable determination of the two peoples of Iran and Nicaragua to counter and defeat any foreign aggression.

Both sides condemned the U.S. military presence and its maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and Central American regions and deemed them as a direct threat to the security of the two countries' as well as to world peace and security.

On the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, both parties underlined the need to fully uphold international law and eliminate the cause of tension from the Persian Gulf in order to establish total peace, security and stability in the region.

Both sides categorically condemned the use of chemical weapons by Iraq against the Iranians as documented in the reports of the secretary-general of the United Nations and the statements of the Security Council of 25 April 1985 and 21 March 1986.

Both sides condemned imperialist policy which finances, directs and organises mercenary forces against the people and Government of Nicaragua as well as resorts to coercive economic measures against that country.

Both sides condemned the aggressive policies of U.S. Government including its resort to state-led terrorism against peoples and sovereign states. In this regard, they vehemently condemned the U.S. attack on Libya and threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria.

Both sides while condemning occupation by the Zionist regime of the Arab lands including Palestine, reiterated the necessity of the establishment of sovereignty of the Palestinian people over all their lands.

Both sides expressed total condemnation of the apartheid policy of the South African racist regime and the recent acts of aggression against the Frontline States. They furthermore called for the adoption of full sanctions against the South African regime on the part of states to mobilize their efforts in order to secure the full independence for Namibia and the end of all aggressive acts against the Frontline States.

The two sides considered non-alignment as the guiding peinciple of their foreign policy and as members of Non Aligned Movement stressed the necessity to propagate the genuine essense of non-alignment among all members.

At the conclusion of his visit, Dr Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran sincerely thanked the government and people of Nicaragua for their cordial and warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

During the Iranian delegation's visit high-level talks were held with Nicaragua's president, Mr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Mr Carlos Nunez Tellez, and Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Liberation Front. The Iranian delegation alos met and conferred with Mr Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture and Nicaragua's acting foreign minister Mr Victo Hugo Tinoco.

In these discussions, both sides underlined the many common points shared by both countries, and enumerated the potential areas of cooperation. They called for the consolidation of the existing amity and enhancement of the two countries' political, economic and cultural cooperation. They also underlined the importance of enhancement of joint struggles against imperialism and helping the tyrannized and deprived peoples to achieve their rights to self-determination free from all forms of foreign intervention.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR VYALYAS RECEIVED

PA220001 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Vayno Iosifovich Vyalyas, new Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, yesterday presented his credentials to Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president and commander of the revolution. Vylyas, who said he is very happy to be in this country, also noted that he hopes to contribute towards better relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. The Soviet diplomat repaces German Yavlampyevich Shlyapnikov, who recently left Nicaragua after serving here for a considerable length of time, strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

GRANMA VIEWS REAGAN 'MESSAGES' TO CUBAN PEOPLE

PA202052 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 86

[From the "Cuban Press Review"]

[Text] Since the victory of the Cuban revolution, each U.S. president has sent little messages to the Cuban people inciting them to an alleged return to democracy and promising a supposed end to communism in the immediate future. Ronald Reagan's turn has arrived, and, just as his predecessors, he has also spouted his hogwash to the Cubans. This is stated by the Cuban newspaper GRANMA in a commentary signed by Gustavo Robreno.

Such little messages, the writer adds, form part of the propaganda structure of imperialism even though everyone knows that they seek only to conceal with cheap words the constant policy of aggression and barbarism that imperialism has unleashed against Cuba for more than 2 decades.

GRANMA states that, fortunately, times change in favor of the peoples, and despite the millions of dollars spent to spread lies, the work of the revolution sweeps away all the smoke screens and barriers that seek to conceal it. Gustavo Robreno adds that not only is Cuba the Latin American nation that aspires to build a more just society, it is a country that has impressive development statistics in health, agriculture, industrialization, education, social security, science, and culture, just to cite a few examples.

The achievements of the revolution, the commentary emphasizes, are an example for other nations, and Fidel Castro is viewed by the masses of the Third World as the leader who embodies and expresses their feelings and needs. Therefore, Reagan's little message is shameless, cynical, and ridiculous, because it comes from someone who is trying to create obstacles to the normal political evolution of the Caribbean region. It could only stem from the mind of a forgetful old man who at this stage is trying to assume the role of Yankee proconsul. They are pretensions which, according to GRANMA, without disregarding their serious nature, just deserve a big national laugh.

SOVIET ATTACHES COMMENT ON U.S. SOVIET TALKS

FL201156 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States need to be preceded by conditions that lay the groundwork for concrete agreements. This has been said by Colonel Valeriy Romankov, deputy attache of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba. Romankov and (Anatoliy Shershenkov), military attache, granted a press conference on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. They pointed out Western ideologists' attempts to distort the truth of that great struggle.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN EXTENDED

FL202122 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2052 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The protocol extending the cooperation plan at the ministerial level between Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed today at Foreign Ministry headquarters in Havana. Giraldo Mazola and Sarwar Yuneis, Cuban and Afghan foreign vice ministers, respectively, signed the document for their countries.

MALMIERCA SPEAKS ON SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

FL211150 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said the Latin American people now feel more committed to the struggle of the South African liberation movements. The minister spoke on behalf of the Latin American group at the closing session of the world conference on sanctions against the South African racist regime which has just concluded in Paris, France.

CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES MILITARY DELEGATION

FL202354 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, Heng Samrin, today received in Phnom Penh the Cuban military delegation headed by Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria, which is participating in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean Army.

The high Cuban official transmitted to the top Cambodian leader a congratulatory message from the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Minister of the FAR, Army General Raul Castro, stressing the success of the revolution in Cambodia. During the meeting, diverse aspects of bilateral relations were discussed, together with other matters of common interest.

CONGOLESE ATTACHE PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

FL211554 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1410 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Upon speaking at the FAR ceremony celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Congolese Peoples' Army, Commander (Bernard Oyeva), naval and air force attache from the Congolese Embassy, said, we will celebrate another 20 years strengthened and united with the Cuban FAR because of their constant fraternal ties.

During the ceremony, held at the Isle of Youth, (Oyeva) underscored the solidarity and assistance received from the Cuban party and its highest leader Fidel Castro, who, with his own personal efforts and those of the FAR, have always contributed to the success of the Congolese.

'OUR AMERICA' ON HONDURAN REJECTION OF CONTADORA

PA191715 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] On Monday Honduras announced its rejection of the peace act presented by the Contadora Group because, according to Honduras, the document does not establish reasonable and sufficient obligations to guarantee its security. With this attitude, the Honduran Government contributes to delaying and hindering the efforts being undertaken to achieve the longed-for peace in the Central American region.

It would be well to ask what guarantees of security are being sought by Honduras, the territory of which, in addition to being a huge military base at the service of the United States, is the main theater of operations of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. With its alignment with Washington's reactionary and agressive policy, heedless of the history of U.S. involvement in this region, the Jose Azcona government makes common cause with the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte and, in an evident maneuver of interference, it states that it will seek other efforts to achieve the internal pacification and national reconciliation of some states.

As has been repeatedly stated, the Contadora Group is the only alternative for peace in Central America, and any other negotiation outside the group only contributes to prolonging the prevailing state of tension in the region. Moreover, with its attitude, the Honduran Government seems to be wanting to win time to favor its main ally, the United States, which is carrying out every effort to obtain congressional approval to increase aid to the Somozist bands.

In this regard and as a means to exert pressure, several Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leaders said in Washington that if they do not obtain more U.S. aid, their plans to overthrow the Managua government will fail. The statement cannot show more explicitly the lack of morals and scruples of these groups which, in addition to receiving more than $130 million from the United States, only accumulate defeats and flee after each battle to take refuge in some neighboring country.

Honduras is one of those countries, and its support of the Somozist bands is of such a scope that according to recent charges, those bands control 1,400 square km of Honduran territory on the border with Nicaragua. While the former Somozist guardsmen freely move about in that strip of land, hindering the work of the Honduran coffee producers, the government of President Jose Azcona states that the Contadora peace act does not offer guarantees of security. It is not sufficiently clear to what security the Honduran Government is referring, nor the reference to other efforts for internal pacification of some states.

The truth is that Honduras' internal peace, its economic development, and even the population's health are affected by the permanent presence of the U.S. troops, to which must be added the counterrevolutionary bands that attack Nicaragua and that endanger the security of the neighboring country. Even though Nicaragua is the main country under attack, Nicaragua has stressed that it is willing to sign the draft presented by the Contadora Group. In this regard, it formulated flexible proposals on the main points that must still be analyzed by the negotiating group.

The current Honduran rejection is nothing but a reaffirmation of the policy of the government of that Central American nation, which is helping the warmongering interests of the U.S. administration.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT LETTER TO POPE

FL201826 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The final document of the Cuban national ecclesiastical meeting held last February and presented to Pope John Paul II on 11 June states that after a long process of reflection, the Cuban Catholics have decided as Christians to participate completely in the construction of a better world in this country.

The text of the document, presented to Pope John Paul II by Aldofo Rodriguez, president of the Episcopal Confernece, and Pedro Meurices Estiu, archibishop of Santiago de Cuba, acknowledges that current Cuban society has made serious efforts to promote the essential right of life, food, medical assistance, education, and appropriately remunerated work.

We consider, states the final document of the Cuban national ecclesiastical meeting, that the above is a priority, and we know that complete achievement of this constitutes, not only the condition for authentic liberty, but a notable method for being free.

The document adds that in Cuba, Catholics' participation in an building of a civilizaton of love that is something more than a mere beautiful expression should effectively include the framework and dynamics of the socialist project.

The cuban church considers that is can support a socialist society, an always perfect ideal for man, a deep feeling for human life, and its contribution to the observance of a healthy morale which ranges from personal aspects to the social commitment for the collective well-being, among many other characteristics.

For its part, the socialist society has helped Christians to value man more highly, appreciate work more, understand the need for structural changes for better distribution of goods and services, benefit more personally, and express solidarity by assisting others.

The Cuban Catholic Church's document presented to Pope John Paul II says that the socialist society has shown us to justly give what was once given out of charity.

12 REPORTED KILLED IN HELICOPTER COLLISION

PA210232 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Twelve combatants of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] died Thursday in a collision between two helicopters taking part in a highly complex exercise in eastern Havana.

An official communique issued by the Cuban FAR Ministry indicates that the exercise simulates air strikes in accord with the aggressive practices of the U.S Armed Forces and forms part of the "150th Anniversary of the Birth of Generalissimo Maximo Gomez Maneuver."

The document adds that in view of the sorrow caused by such a regrettable accident, the Cuban people renew their unflinching determination to continue perfecting their preparedness and combat readiness to wage, if necessary, an all-out war by the people in defense of the homeland's sovereignty and the revolution's achievements.

The 12 combatants killed in the aerial accident will be buried with military honors. The Cuban State Council posthumously awarded the Calixto Garcia Medal of Valor to the fallen.

ARUBA

COLLAPSE OF COALITION GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATED

FL211452 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1330 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] In Aruba, a situation in which a government minister is accused of demanding bribe money from an American casino operator is leading to speculation about the collapse of the present coalition government. Leaders of the four ruling parties in the Caribbean island will meet this weekend to discuss the situation. There is increased talk of new elections on Aruba and of a new coalition government between the biggest of the ruling parties, the AVP [Aruban People's Party] and the opposition NVP [National United People's Party].

DOMINICA

CAMPAIGN TO REMOVE DOUGLAS FROM DLP CONTINUES

FL211428 Bridgetown CANA in English 1220 GMT 21 Jun 86

[By Lennox Linton]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 21, CANA -- With groundswells of dissent against his leadership rising in at least two branches of the opposition Dominica Labour Party's islandwide support network, party chief Michael Douglas is on the campaign trail to purge the party of pimps and political prostitutes.

The anti-Douglas campaign picked up momentum this week with the resignation from the DLP of shadow Community Development Minister Eden Durand, who cited among his reasons dissatisfaction with the party's leadership and its near one-year-old parliamentary boycott to protest the government-inspired curtailment of live radio broadcasts of House of Assembly debates.

Durand's resignation chopped from five to four the DLP's tally of the 21 elected members of parliament and followed closely on the heels of a reaffirmed pledge from Rosie Mills, the unsuccessful DLP candidate in a recent by-election that he will shoot his best shots at ensuring Douglas is booted out of the leadership chair.

Mills, who lost his bid to hold on to the parliamentary seat formerly held by jailed ex-DLP leader and former Prime Minister Patrick John has been blaming Douglas, who boycotted the campaign, for the partys defeat. Douglas, on the other hand, complained that Mills was a bad candidate who disunited the party machine and hailed the defeat as a blessing in disguise.

The interim result of all this is that both Douglas and Mills are urging the party to get rid of each other. Mills has opted to work through the constituency branch in St Joseph where he contested the recent by-election and the origin of the first official request from within the party that Douglas should be dismissed as leader. The other has come from the party's constituency branch in the Castle Bruce area where Eden Durand is parliamentary representative.

In the main, the Douglas critics charge that his leadership is doing the party no good. They cite as examples a string of failures over which the outspoken leader has presided since he captured the party's top slot during a merger of two previously feuding labour factions in the build-up to general elections last July.

These failures include the general election itself, the boycott of Parliament in general and a related lack-arm band demonstration during the queen's visit last October which was boycotted by all party representatives with the exception of Douglas himself. The party's defeat in the May 5 by-election also features on the list of failures.

Analysts here see Durands resignation as a major set back for the Douglas campaign to consolidate his somewhat shaky position. He has already blamed Durand's decision to become an independent member of Parliament on the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) charging that the defection came as the result of a buy out. Douglas said he had been crooked by Durand but felt there was enough time for the party to recover from its setbacks.

Right now we are four years before an election (due by 1990), and I don't see those things as a problem. These things are set-backs. They are disappointments. I cannot pretend that I am happy about it because I am not. But at the same time it is better those things happen now.

In recent weeks, Douglas claims he has been on a silent swing through the 21 constituencies on the island selling his side of the shilling which carries fierce criticisms of Mills and others on the other side. He claims, too, that the exercise has been going well, to the extent that the party's rank and file will soon see that Mike is right.

He concedes though, that readying himself for the party's national convention slated for August 30 will be a tough job. For one thing, Douglas remains concerned about what he terms the biggest irritant to his leadership -- the fact that a portion of the party's executive still takes its cues from the (island's) prison, from where ex-party leader John seems to be exercising a measure of control.

Douglas makes no serious pretenses that he is on the good books of John, whose wife lamented in a recent letter that contrary promises made in the build-up to last year's general election, the party in fact abandoned her to secure legal counsel for her husband's trial on subversion charges.

It is common talk that Douglas has never really forgiven John for relieving him of his ministerial duties in 1977, after which the rejected minister opened up a war of words against the then prime minister accusing him of a plethora of corruption charges. The most well known of those which made the rounds at the time was that John plundered state finances to wine and dine his friends on frequent trips to Brussels and elsewhere. Relations between the two have been stormy ever since, and party insiders say it was the sorry state of John's own finances and his dire need for funds to secure legal representation in his then pending trial that forced him to endorse Douglas as party leader, allegedly on a promise from the Douglas brothers that they would look about the money for the case.

John is apparently quite bitter about the turn of events and is said to be a key figure behind the moves to have Douglas unseated as leader. Most analysts agree that John's key representative on the party's executive is Roosey Mills, who secured the nod to contest the seat to replace John even though Douglas did not support his candidacy.

But no one claims to be absolutely sure whether John has any close colleagues in the party's team of elected representatives which is now down from six to four with the loss of last months by-election and this week's departure of Durand.

Along with Rosie Douglas and Pierre Charles, Durand completed the party's ideological left in Parliament.

Analysts have previously argued this equation meant that Michael Douglas held a minority position among the elected representatives which made him vulnerable to alleged leadership designs by his brother Rosie.

But though Rosie did not share his brother's views on his boycott of last month's by-election, and in fact led the campaign on behalf of Mills, he has been very quiet on the issue in recent times.

For his part, Michael Douglas insists that the internal problems which threaten the party with another major split is only part of a painful purge the party must endure if it intends to present a serious alternative to the ruling DFP at the start of the next decade.

And though Douglas is confident he can pull it off, many of the old wounds of disunity that have plagued the party's growth for the better part of the last 15 years have rawed open again and the die is cast for a difficult season of repair.

HAITI

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR 3D CONSECUTIVE DAY

PA211332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1306 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 20 Jun (EFE) -- For a 3d consecutive day, students have protested against the Haitian and U.S. Governments, while the government of General Henri Namphy reported that the international community has granted $20 million in emergency aid.

Returning from their visit to Washington, three ministers said today they were pleased with the result of their visit, as they obtained the $20 million in emergency aid in addition to the $50 million that have already been granted for this fiscal year.

Today the students shouted slogans against the Agency for International Development of the United States and demanded the resignations of one of the three members of the National Government Council, Colonel Williams Regala; of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour; and of Information Minister Herard Abraham.

Hundreds of students have charged that the U.S. Consulate in Port-au-Prince is denying tourist visas as a reprisal for the protests that began on 5 June.